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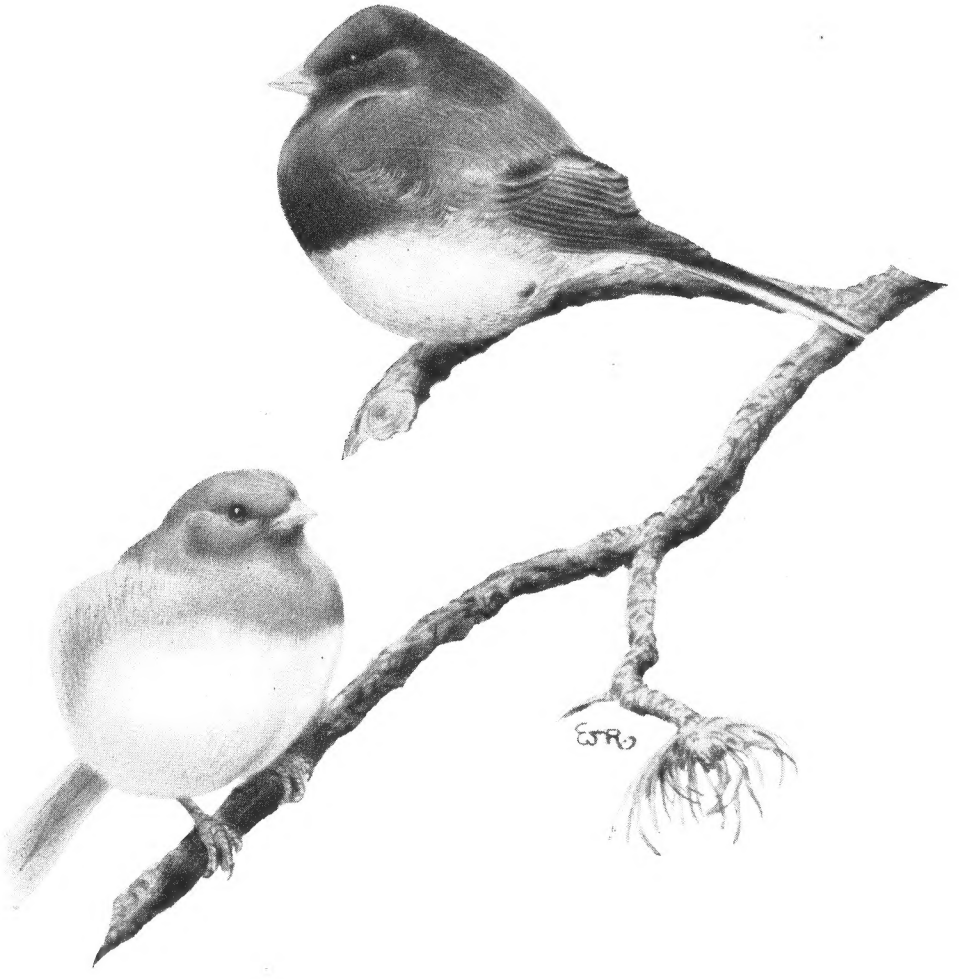

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, NOVEMBER, 1949

VOLUME VII NUMBER 4

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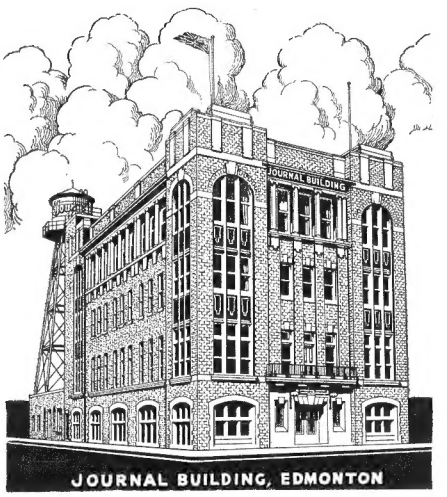

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The Edmonton Journal

ONE OF CANADA'S GREAT NEWSPAPERS

The New Trail

A quarterly publication of the University of Alberta
and its Alumni Association

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Volume VII. November, 1949 Number IV.

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- ☐ Alumni Association member, $1.00.
- ☐ Joint Membership, $1.50.
- ☐ Friends of the University, $5.00 up.
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Editorial

Slovenliness in Language

We have always considered ourself a mild sort of fellow: we are not easily aroused and have ever considered works more potent than words. We have, we think, patiently pursued our quiet course, assured that if God does not always appear to be in His heaven, He is temporarily absent on business elsewhere and will eventually return to straighten out this world's tangled ways. But there are moments when we feel we must hit back and this is one of them.

The occasion is a statement we encountered in the November issue of *The A.T.A. Magazine.* In a short article reprinted from *The Schoolmaster and Woman Teachers' Chronicle* the following paragraph occurs:

> The Scottish article in racy style, argued that formal grammar should be eliminated altogether from the curriculum. Grammatical laws bind and inhibit—why should not the pupil say "I done"? It is colloquial, expressive, forceful—and traditionally correct.

We confess that this brought us to a dead stop, as at a red traffic signal. Our blood pressure went up or whatever blood pressure does when one feels a surge of hot anger. Then our natural caution resumed control and we dug up the May issue of this same respectable publication in which the original article was reprinted. There they were: the very same words: the identical subversive statements and stamped with the prestige of *The Scottish Educational Journal.*

This, we feel, is just too much. We are one of those now rare individuals who have *not* promptly forgotten all they ever learned at the old-fashioned school. We, unlike Herbert Morrison, distinctly recall studying formal grammar, including parsing, sentence and clausal analysis. Our fragile little mind should have been warped by its enforced contact with the parts of speech but it was not—at least we have some reason to believe we are normal. We didn't like the dreary drudgery of much we had to do but we have today a real affection of the old *Ontario High School Grammar* and a great respect for those poor misguided souls who interpreted it to us and made it possible for us to speak and write our native English without embarassing inhibitions. We thank them every time we have occasion to express ourselves in any company. We need never hesitate for fear that we may misuse "I" or "me" or "like" or "as if" or "don't" or "done" or "who" or "whom." The slovenly language of the radio, "movies." comic strips, Wurlitzers and pulp publications are painful, we admit, but we feel no urge to imitate, nor do we feel ourself inhibited to the least degree by our inability to prostitute our mother tongue to such low standards of usage. We definitely dislike slovenliness in any form but especially in speech, written or spoken. We are proud to abide by the grammatical laws, so laboriously learned and we give it as our candid judgment, that being bound we are free—if you know what we mean, our friend

across the water. We fear that you are sadly muddled or perhaps you are just shouting to keep up your courage?

In any case, we find the statement that "I done" is colloquial, expressive, forceful—and traditionally correct, highly offensive and not at all in keeping with what we have learned to expect from our cousins on the other side of the English-speaking world.

We note with satisfaction that the May issue of *The A.T.A. Magazine* contains also a comment on this article by Dr. C. Sansom. He says in part, "The most perfect expression of logical, psychological and grammatical nonsense it has been my privilege to read in many a day . . ."

We concur, Dr. Sansom.

Congratulations

Homecoming Weekend, November 4, 5 and 6, was a brilliant success. A full pictorial account has already been mailed by *The Gateway* to every graduate whose address is available. All that remains for us to do is to offer hearty congratulations to The Golden Key Society and to all others who had anything to do with the organization of this memorable series of events.

We ourself had the pleasure of meeting and chatting with a great many of the five hundred or so graduates who were present and all agreed that they were having a thoroughly enjoyable time. Perhaps those who were unable to be here will not be too eager to know what a good time they missed. But this fourth homecoming was without doubt, the biggest and the best and we want everyone to know about it.

There was a delightful air of informality about the coffee party, held in Athabaska Lounge on Saturday afternoon, and the smaller reunions arranged in the lower lounge by *The Gateway* and publications group, and in Pembina Hall by the Mixed Chorus seemed to be especially popular. The Friday night dance in the drill hall was particularly enjoyable for the younger alumni and the Saturday night dance in Athabasca was really something for everybody. The service in Convocation Hall on Sunday morning, at which the Mixed Chorus sang and Rev. F. H. Birdsall spoke, was a fitting farewell with "music at the close."

We wish to offer a special word of commendation to *The Gateway* for its very fine pictorial account of the weekend. Its battery of photographers went everywhere and saw everything. This campus publication is most generous in its proposal to send a copy of its November 15 issue to every graduate and will receive, we feel sure, the sincerest thanks for its co-operation.

The New Trail has fortunately been able to salvage a few "shots" which were not used by *The Gateway* and is pleased to include them in this issue.

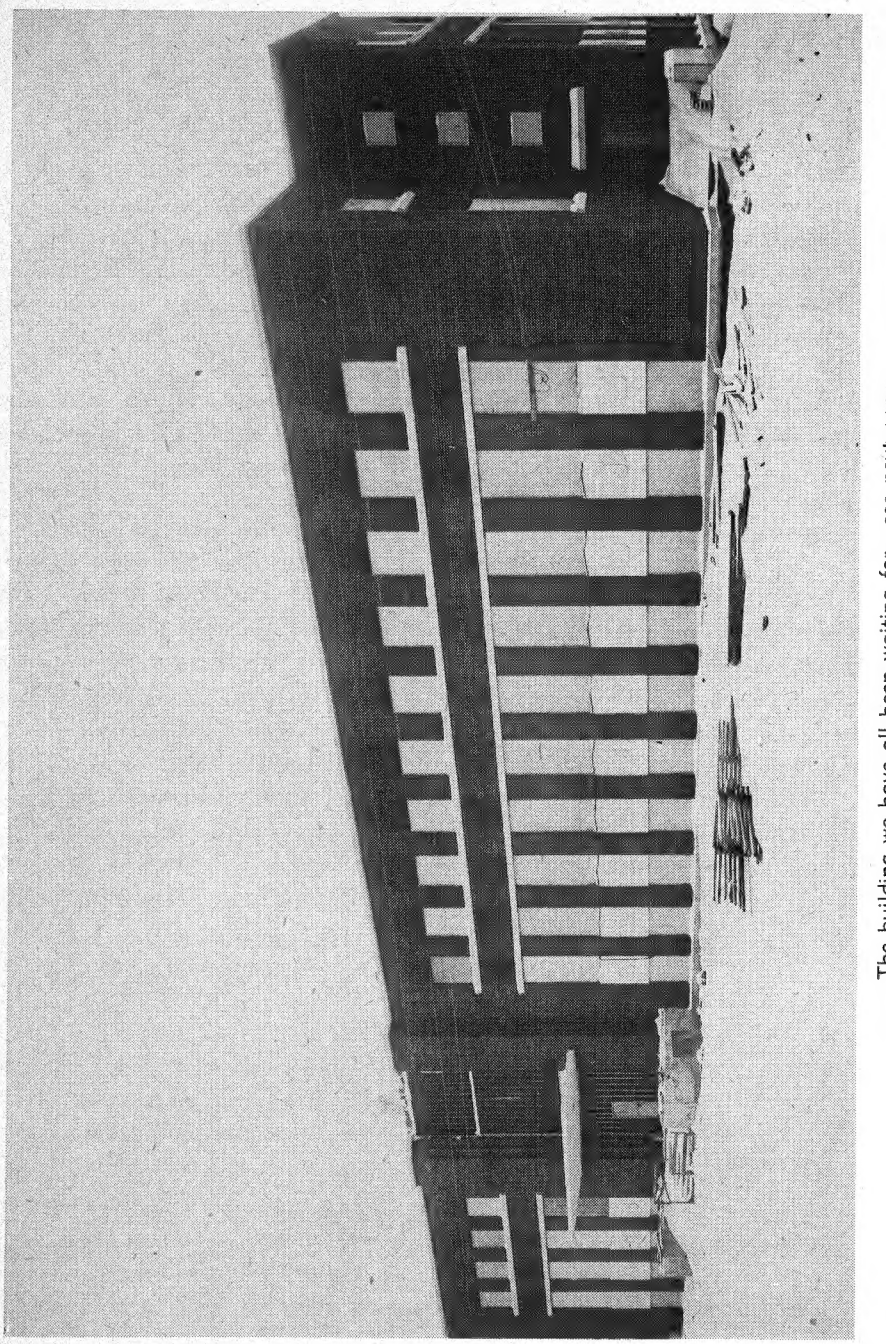
Acknowledgments

In this issue, the last one of Volume VII, we wish to thank most sincerely all who have assisted us in our editorial duties. We are ever watchful to make *The New Trail* not only what the staff and alumni of this university wish it to be but also to keep it up to the standards of the many other really fine publications of university and alumni groups. In so doing we have been most fortunate in the co-operation we have received. So much so, that to say merely "Thank you" seems pitifully inadequate.

Our contributors have been most generous. They have given of their time and energy most unselfishly and we feel most acceptably. We are happy to acknowledge thus publicly our obligation to them. To the various business firms who have assisted us to keep down costs we say a special word of thanks and express a lively hope that our pages have been good for business. Professor Salter, Edith Park and Kay Bendiksen, as editors of special columns, have done splendid jobs with the best goodwill in the world. Professor Glyde as art editor and "Mac" Whidden as business manager have been of invaluable assistance, nor must we neglect to note the fine work of the University Press. Mrs. Donnan and her cohorts have always gone the extra mile in spite of pressure of work and shortages of staff. But we wish Dr. Wm. Rowan to take an extra bow. The cover designs he has contributed for this volume have been on our part a source of great pride and on the part of our readers a cause for deep satisfaction.

And now, having said "Thank you" all round, may we wish all graduates and indeed everyone in the whole wide world a Happy New Year.

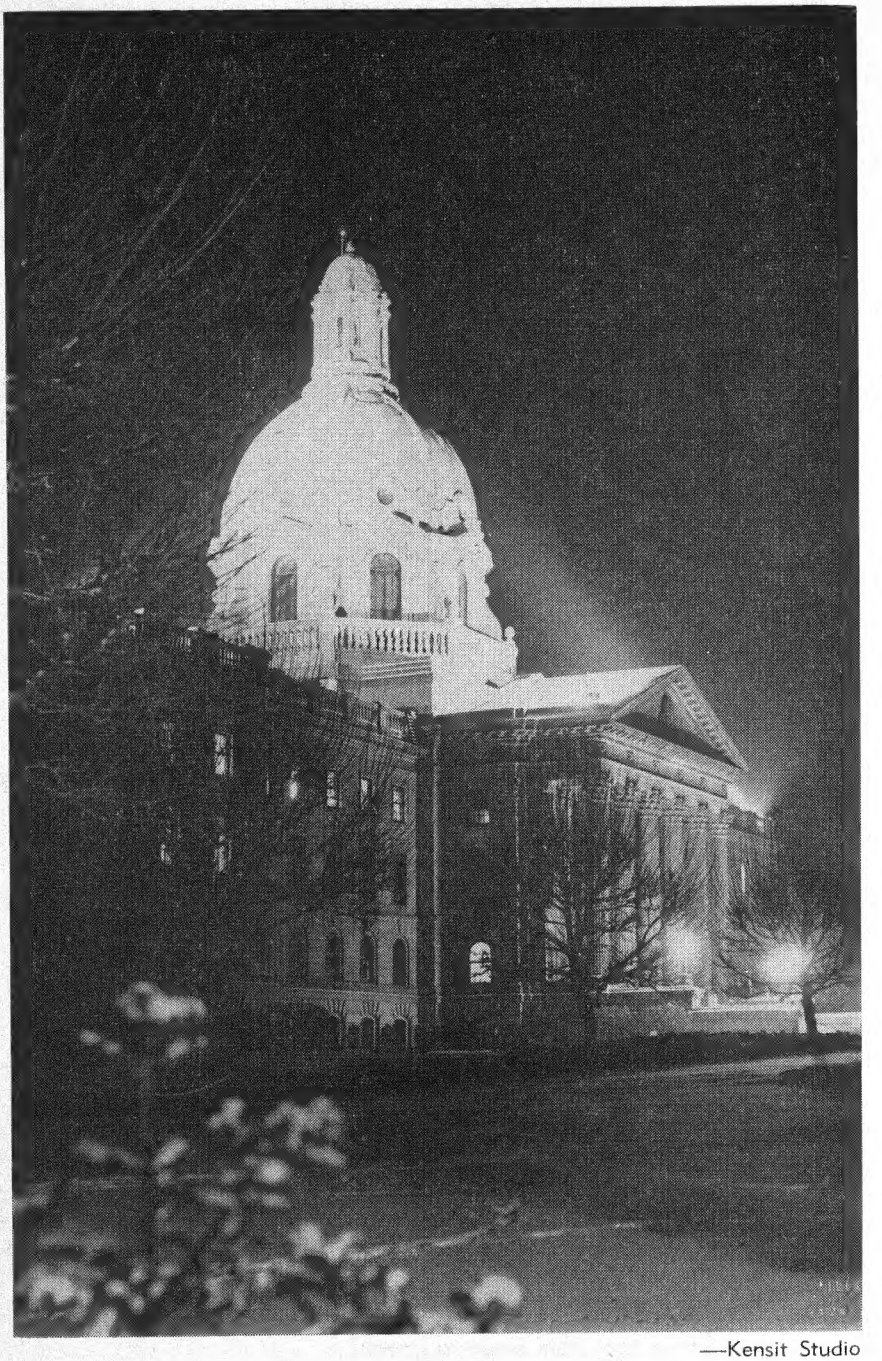
Have you sent your new address to the Alumni Office?



The building we have all been waiting for—see next page

TWENTY QUESTIONS
(A quiz to all alumni)

1. **Have you sent in your contribution to the Alumni Furnishing Fund?** (If the answer to this is **Yes,** please go on to the next page.)
2. Do you recognize the handsome building on the opposite page?
3. Do you know that the Students' Union of the University of Alberta is financing its construction?
4. Do you know that each student is assessed $6.00 per year to retire in 20 years a loan of $400,000?
5. Do you know that the students now need an additional sum of $65,000 to provide furnishings?
6. **Do you know that they need your help?**
7. Do you know that the graduates have been asked to raise only $15,000 of the total cost of furnishing?
8. Do you know that there are approximately 7,000 alumni whose addresses are on record?
9. Do you know that there are about 3,000 more whose addresses are not known?
10. Do you know what 7,000 times $5 comes to?
11. Do you know that a certain booklet, **What's Happening? U of A** has been sent to each one of you?
12. **Do you know just where you have put it for further reference?**
13. Have you read carefully the last page but one of this booklet, and noted **Item 3?**
14. Do you realize that the time is getting short?
15. Do you know that the building is to be ready for occupancy by May, 1950?
16. Do you know that the contracts for furnishing have been awarded already?
17. Do you know that contributions are coming in from all over the world?
18. Do you know that all cheques should be made out to the **Alumni Furnishing Fund, Alberta Students' Union Building,** and mailed to **J. W. E. Markle, Secretary-Treasurer, Alumni Association, University of Alberta?**
19. Do you know that everyone concerned is counting on your support?
20. **Do you know that this is not a game?**



—Kensit Studio

How Shines Your Tower

By Christina Dyde Wootton

After dark the eyes of Edmonton turn to the lighted dome of the parliament buildings. Above the Saskatchewan River rises the bold north bank. There the building sets its feet with firmness, and having made certain of this height gained, raises aloft against darkened sky its shining dome, and higher still the upward-pointing finger of the warning airplane light.

This is not the first light men have set upon a headland, and always when the beacon flared, it challenged courage. For even as his hand reached for the claymore, man stood to look upon the fire burning warmly on his hearth, the core and centre of all his security, but the flame would give him back no assurance for tomorrow, for the fire on the hill flared only a call of danger to be faced. Assurance for tomorrow was not the beacon's message, except in that larger sense that a challenge met is humanity's best hope for all the way it still must go.

Edmonton's shining dome writes the story of just such courage as answered the headland beacon. Except for a few yards it marks the site of the old Hudson's Bay fort. Here trader and explorer, lured by an unknown country, had come through miles of prairie travel, whose hardships called for sustained endurance and persevering courage. Here had come, in fall, the returning York brigades, singing, though their trip upstream had been one of extreme hardship. From this post the pack trains set out to Fort Assiniboine and the Lesser Slave, the canoes to Rocky Mountain House. On this hill Father de Smet raised a cross, later planted more firmly by Father Lacombe, and now the light on the hill gathers the beloved father's courageous service into its glow.

Here, then, on Parliament Hill, is Edmonton's monument to courage. This is Edmonton's light set upon a headland. Each evening its glow returns to a darkened sky, to speak of the vision, the courage, the fortitude that lie at its strong base, and to renew its challenge against futility. Each night as darkness comes the dome on the parliament buildings springs to life, the embodiment of the human spirit's steadfast flame.

> With curious costly zeal, O man
> Raise orrery and ode
> How shines your tower
> The only one of that especial site and stone.
>
> —Edmund Blunden· **The Survival.**

Pupil Promotion and Retardation in Schools

By J. W. CHALMERS

At fourteen years, four months, when Sue entered Grade VIII, she was a well-developed girl, cheerful, alert, interested in school. Happy Valley School was a rural, one-room edifice, the centre of learning for some twenty pupils distributed among nine grades. Miss Meadows, the teacher, was a capable young woman with one year of experience. Sue's two classmates were such only nominally; in mental maturity she far outstripped them. Sue wanted to try Grade IX, but the young teacher believed that all students should spend a year in each grade. Besides, the only Grade IX pupil in the school was the teacher's younger brother, and most of the instruction in the work of that grade was imparted and received in the little teacherage after school hours. Another pupil in that grade would complicate matters.

Three weeks before Christmas the superintendent arrived at Happy Valley School one morning with a battery of tests under his arm. By recess it was apparent that Sue had ninth-grade ability in arithmetic and in reading. When Miss Meadows then revealed to the visitor Sue's ambition to go on to Grade IX, poor Sue found herself with still more tests. By noon she had shown her mental age to be three years above her chronological age, and her immediate promotion was assured. Today, three years later, she is a happy resident of the school division's dormitory, and a successful Grade XII student.

Not far from Happy Valley, Mary used to go to Green Grove School. It also had only one room, but several grades. Mary is ten months younger than Sue, and is also a big girl for her age. The year that Sue entered Grade VIII Mary finally reached Grade V. From then on life became more complicated. No teacher could be found for Green Grove School, and its students had to take correspondence lessons under a supervisor. Not until three months had passed did the supervisor finally decide that Grade V was utterly beyond Mary's ability. The superintendent was then called for help. He came, saw, and soon realized that Mary would never conquer the work of Grade V without better preparation. But even the Grade IV correspondence lessons were too difficult for Mary. Disappointed with her lack of progress, her parents withdrew her from school to help her at home. In March Mary had completed the first month's work of a grade in which she had spent almost two years and from which she had once been promoted. And when Sue, happy and well-adjusted, started her Grade X course, in the same centralized school Mary began for the fourth time to see what she could do with Grade IV. Sue graduates from high school next summer; Mary hopes to be finished with Grade V.

Pupil Promotion and Retardation in Schools is a topic about which Dr. Chalmers ought to know a great deal: it is all part of his daily routine. He is superintendent of the Killam School Division and resides at Sedgewick, Alberta. He received his doctor's degree in education from Stanford University in 1945. **The New Trail** is happy to be able to present to its readers another article by this progressive graduate.

Today, one of the most difficult types of problems that a school teacher meets is that of accelerating a bright child or retarding a dull one. A generation ago the problem was much simpler; bright children were promoted at a rate commensurate with their intellectual gifts; dull children were "failed" until their achievement was up to the required standard. In the "progressive" schools of the era the solution to the problem was equally easy, if diametrically different; all children were promoted at the rate of a grade a year whether they were bright, slow, or average. The child was kept with those of the same age, and therefore presumably with those of the same social, physical, and emotional maturity.

Educationists are now a little more sophisticated. The questions of accelerating bright children in school or retarding dull ones are recognized as being especially difficult because the only two alternatives are often both wrong. Thus, if an especially bright child is kept back in Grade II or III or V with his age mates, he is confronted with material so easy for him that he is soon bored, becomes restless, inattentive, and troublesome. Or he may complete his assignments quickly and seek escape from his dull environment in a world of phantasy. Or he may, through his superior gifts, dominate his classmates in group activities, developing his ego at the expense of theirs. Poor habits of study and concentration are almost certain to be acquired.

Sometimes the unused gifts of such children are exercised by additional assignments, euphemistically called an "enriched curriculum." In effect, this scheme penalizes brightness by added work, an arrangement the justice of which is not immediately apparent. Nor is it always successful, as children learn that it does not pay to be too smart, and deliberately down-grade themselves on such devices as intelligence tests.

On the other hand, if a bright child skips a grade and is placed with his intellectual peers, he is often physically and socially out of his element. Smaller and weaker than his fellows, he is at a disadvantage in a fastball game, a foot race, or a fist fight. Similarly, his social patterns may vary from those of his classmates.

But even more vexatious is the case of the slow child. If he is promoted, he is confronted with material he is unable to master. The result of his consequent failure is frustration and personality deterioration, evidenced by such phenomena as regression to infantile behavior patterns, e.g., crying, temper tantrums, withdrawal to a world of phantasy, tension, or aggressive behavior directed against classmates and others. On the other hand, if a child is not promoted, the frustration and its consequence are similar but more immediate.

The question of retarding or accelerating a child is often further complicated by the attitude of the child's parents. Canadian middle-class society places a high value on school achievement. Therefore great is the disappointment of the average parent when his child fails to make his grade. Conversely, achievement of two grades in one year is a source of intense satisfaction for many fathers and mothers. Pressure is often put on teachers to promote weak students, and many a teacher has granted a conditional promotion against his better judgment. It

is more difficult for a parent to exert pressure to have a child accelerated, but an opportunity to do so often arises when the child enters school. No matter what minimum age for beginners is set by a school system, each year its principal or superintendent is urged to accept children a few days, a few months, even a full year below that age.

It thus appears that there is no easy nor simple way to solve problems of acceleration or retardation, no single criterion that will settle all cases. Most teachers probably use one or more of three criteria: grade achievement, mental age, and seniority (chronological age). There are, however, certain other factors that should be kept in mind.

Physical maturity is important. This does not always correspond with chronological age, as some children are physically precocious, others equally retarded. Physical maturity includes not alone size (height and weight), but such factors as muscular co-ordination, strength, endurance, and development of secondary sex characteristics. A child behind his classmates in physique is likely to be worried and unhappy, even though he be their peer in height and age.

Sex also has a bearing. At puberty the average girl is likely to be about two years more mature physically, socially, and emotionally than her twin brother. This differential is not gained in an instant, but has been accumulating throughout childhood. Consequently a teacher should be readier to accelerate, more reluctant to retard a girl than a boy.

Social-emotional maturity cannot be ignored. For instance, the beginner at school usually prefers to play with one or at most two playmates, either of his own or the opposite sex. An older child prefers larger groups of his own sex. About the time he reaches junior high school he is beginning to be socially aware of the opposite sex. The child whose social and emotional patterns of behavior are not those of his classmates finds himself an outsider.

The total school situation, often ignored, must be given careful consideration. For instance, the teacher of an ungraded school was prepared to "fail" a Grade VII pupil. Because of the curriculum cycle in effect in this school system, this boy would take the same literature, social studies, science, art, and music during the next year, whether he passed or failed. Only mathematics, health and language would be different. Yet it had not occurred to the teacher that these facts might have had some bearing on the boy's promotion. Such factors as the presence or absence of classmates in small schools, or whether a promotion will involve a change of teacher or not, merit consideration.

All grade placements should be considered purely tentative, as in fact they are. No grade assignment is binding on any other teacher. It should be considered not as a reward for achievement but rather as a diagnosis. It should indicate where, in the best judgment of the teacher, the child can most profit from the school's offerings. Like any other diagnosis, it should be subject to review and confirmation or amendment.

For both parents and teachers the fundamental question in deciding any matter of promotion, acceleration, or retardation should perhaps be: Where will the

child develop best. The welfare of the child is the only important consideration, over-riding such factors as the convenience of the teacher and the pride of the parent, and calling for careful consideration of all pertinent data, exclusion of all irrelevant factors.

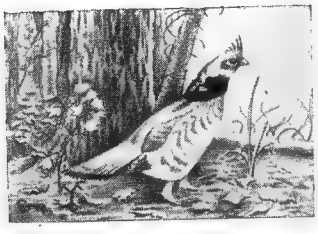
Postdoctorate Fellowships for 1950-51 Offered by the National Research Council of Canada

1. Approximately 31 doctorate fellowships will be offered for the year 1950-51—18 in chemistry, 3 in atomic energy research and about 10 in physics.
2. Stipend is $2,820 per annum, tax free, supplemented by travel grants for successful candidates from abroad.
3. Appointments at Chalk River are restricted to Canadian and British subjects: all nationalities may apply in the divisions of chemistry and physics.
4. Application forms may be secured from

   The Secretary
   Laboratories Awards Committee
   National Research Council
   Ottawa, Canada

   or

   The Chief Scientific Liaison Officer
   National Research Council of Canada
   Africa House
   Kingsway, W.C. 2.
   London, England.
5. Applications and documents should be forwarded to Ottawa and London not later than February 15, 1950.



Don't miss notice re Alumni Association dues on page 220

FORT WALSH

By F. W. GERSHAW

The great western march of the North-West Mounted Police really ended when they reached the foothills of the Rockies and built Fort McLeod.

The chief mission of the police was to establish law and order in the great lone land where crime had for so long gone unpunished. It was soon realized that the Cypress Hill country was a danger spot. It was the gathering place of many Indian bands who were constantly at war with each other and it was close to the U.S.A. border whence came whiskey traders and other undesirable characters to exploit, rob and even murder at times, some of the primitive people.

In order to be in control of the situation, Inspector Walsh with "B" company was detailed in the spring of 1875 to go to the hills and construct a fort. The Indians were surprised to see the long wagon train and the string of uniformed riders toiling slowly across the prairie and they were much more surprised a little later to see the square stockade of Fort Walsh erected with its bastions at the four corners and the tall staff from which floated the British flag.

The new fort was not in a strong position from a strategic standpoint, because it was in a valley surrounded by bush-covered hills which would afford a vantage ground for an enemy.

This fort was the centre of police activity for many years with all that that involves in the way of tragedy and romance. Curious Indians would prowl around and were often hard to get rid of. Hungry Indians came for food. Bad Indians were kept in the jail and sick Indians were treated medically. It was also the centre for such amusements as pony racing, bow and arrow contests, tests of strength and dancing.

After the Custer massacre in the Yellowstone district, about 5,000 Sioux Indians moved to Canada and settled east of this historic fort under Chief Sitting Bull and the sub--chiefs Sweet Bird and Spotted Eagle. On one occasion a large number of them were skulking in the underbrush of the hillside. They were armed and ready to shoot for any excuse. Inspector Walsh and a few officers rode out to see what the score was. The Inspector had a blue jacket and the others were wearing greatcoats, so the scarlet uniform was not to be seen. At sight of the hated blue (the American color), the rifles went up instantly. Seeing the danger, one of the troopers threw open his coat, revealing his scarlet tunic. The rifles were at once lowered. These were the "Queen's Soldiers"—not the "Long Knives."

Both the Canadian and the U.S. governments wanted the Sioux to go back to the States. General Terry and a company of American officers came to Fort

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Fort Walsh is a contribution to Alberta's early history from F. W Gershaw, member of the Canadian Senate. In a recent letter Mr Gershaw makes the following comment concerning Fort Walsh: "A number of us interested in preserving old-time relics, drove from Medicine Hat to Fort Walsh last summer, and we were delighted with the progress that had been made in rebuilding this historic fort" We are particularly pleased to be able to publish this short article in **The New Trail.**

Walsh to talk to Sitting Bull. The Indians were told that their band was the only one that had not surrendered to the U.S.A. The General urged the sulky old Chief to return, to give up arms and promised, despite their part in the Custer massacre, that they would be given cattle and a reservation.

The Chief replied that they had been badly used for 64 years, they had never given the white people the country and yet they had been pushed around until finally they had come to Canada and here they would stay. "Shall I tell the President of the United States that you have refused his offer?" asked General Terry. "I could tell you more, but that is all I will say," replied the Chief. The conference was over. The Indians shook hands with the Canadian officers but ignored the high-ranking Americans.

Despatch riders broke all records in the wild race to a telegraph office to wire to Washington and New York the fact that the conference had completely failed.

The whiskey traders also gave trouble. On one occasion news came that "Tin Cup Joe" was around with a cargo of "40 Red." The cargo seemed to consist of a barrel of oil and bags of flour. In each bag a large tin was concealed and each tin and the barrel contained firewater. The Negress who was with Joe told them off in the language of the time. She said she was a widow and the only "White Lady" who had sand enough to come into the country. The first men she met had the gall to arrest her. She did not consider this much inducement for settlers.

The prisoners were brought to the fort and as it was the first offence the Magistrate said he would be easy. He fined each $250.00, confiscated the water, cargo and horses and sent the traders to jail for three months.

"Judge," said "Tin Cup Joe," "I'm glad I got you in good humor. If this is letting us down easy, I'd like to know what a full dose is."

In the intervals between the long and dangerous patrols there was a happy social life at Fort Walsh. Tennis, cricket and other games were played. There were theatricals and banquets followed by long discussions. These activities helped to keep up the morale of the eastern lads so far from the scenes of their childhood.

The fort was abandoned when the railway was built in 1883. As the years went by, some of the buildings were burned and others decayed into ruins. Commissioner Wood recently has had the landmark rebuilt.

Visit the old site today and a replica of the once-pioneer structure is seen. The low buildings are constructed around the four sides of a square. There is a large central area in which are guns, carts and relics of the past. The commissioner's house is well designed and contains mounted buffalo heads, horns of various deer and very good pictures taken of historic sites and buildings. The fort is now a remount station, for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the stables and storehouses are of a substantial nature. There is good grass and water in the neighborhood, so the district is admirably suited for the production of the type of horse required in the service.

Green hills surround the area of which the buildings are the centre. Small shrubs and colorful wild flowers grow in profusion on the sides of the hills. There

is not another habitation in sight and when gazing around you get a view of the scenery as it existed long years ago still undisturbed by modern changes.

An ancient cemetery lies by the side of the trail to the north of the fort. What a tragic history is there recorded? These little marble tombstones tell of the young lives that met early death in the first bloom of their noble manhood. There lies the body of Grayburn who was the first of the eastern youths to meet death at the hands of a treacherous Indian. Others, young in years, died of smallpox, typhoid, accidents, etc. There is something so sad and solemn in the very atmosphere of the hallowed spot that none can visit it without emotion.

These young men did not live in vain. They made the West a place of safety. They contributed to the welfare of posterity. They made a great record.

"They need no sculptured monuments
No canopy of stone,
To blazon to the curious world
The deeds that they have done.
But the prairie flower blows softly
And the scented rose bud trains
The wealth of summer beauty
O'er the Riders of the Plains."

Royal Society of Canada Research Fellowships

Research Fellowships of $2,500 each will be awarded in 1950 by the Royal Society of Canada to Canadians who have done advanced work in any branch of Science or Literature. To be eligible for one of these awards, the candidate—**except in very special cases**—should have obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or its equivalent. Copies of regulations and forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned. Applications and all supporting papers must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than February 1st, 1950.

Séraphin Marion,
Secretary, Fellowships Board,
Royal Society of Canada.

The Public Archives,
Ottawa, Canada

Have you sent in your contribution to the Alumni Furnishing Fund, Students' Union Building?

Talent Unlimited

By J. R. WASHBURN

Pre-war alumni will remember without nostalgia the amount of shoe leather they wore out looking for a summer job each spring, and, unless they were fortunate, for a permanent job after graduation. In those years no official employment agency existed on the campus and, although a good deal of excellent placement work was done by individual faculty members, no facilities existed specifically to perform this function.

After the establishment of the National Employment Service in Canada, it was decided that part of its work should be to assist the universities in finding summer employment for their undergraduates and permanent employment for their graduates. The government realized how important it is that the maximum number of young men and women complete their university courses, and that Canada lose as few graduates as possible to the United States or other countries.

The first campus office of the National Employment Service in Canada was set up at Alberta in 1947 under the able direction of J. I. Grodeland, '40, who was loaned from his job as Supervisor of Special Placements in the main Edmonton office. Since then the office has functioned successfully and now is maintained on the campus right through the academic year.

Increasingly, employers are finding our service valuable. All through the session teams of personnel experts from the Armed Forces, the Civil Service Commission and many large corporations visit the campus for the purpose of "looking over" graduating students from a quality point of view. Of late, more and more medium and small employers have taken advantage of this opportunity to assess the talent available.

Fine talent it is, too. Perhaps never before in Canada's history have industry and government been offered such value in human resources as will be waiting for them this spring and in the spring of 1951. A major portion of the very large graduating classes in these years will consist of ex-service men and women, matured by the war and anxious to make up the lost years by hard work. Many of them possess invaluable experience in the exercise of leadership. These young people returned from the war during a period of nearly full employment. Almost all of them could quickly have found jobs at atrractive wages. That they didn't, that they took the long view and chose to live on the D.V.A. allowances, investing in their future years of time and whatever money they might otherwise have earned, is a good indication of the kind of people they are. For all these reasons, wise employers will get them while they can—stockpile them against future needs.

John Roderick Washburn, B A '40, is at present Officer-in-charge, University Branch, National Employment Service. Mr. Washburn has had a long experience in the army in World War II and is eminently equipped for the work he is doing for the NES. His office in Hut H is one of the busiest spots on the University of Alberta campus **The New Trail** is grateful to Jack for his very timely article, **Talented Unlimited.**

To those Alberta alumni all over Canada who are now in a position to hire young men and women may I point out that their old Alma Mater still turns out good stuff, the best there is. The N.E.S. can arrange student interviews for you or your representative or, if you prefer, we can make a rough selection on the basis of our own personnel experience and the opinions and ratings of faculty members, forwarding to you the applications of those we think are best qualified to meet your requirements. We can give you the same service in regard to any openings you may have for summer employment. Alberta undergraduates have built up a splendid record for giving satisfaction. Large employers, who have students from all parts of Canada working for them in the summer, have expressed many times their special regard for our students. They do an honest day's work, plus a little extra, and they stay on the job right through.

Toward the end of the year an approach to employers on behalf of university students is made by the Minister of Labour. Employers are asked to estimate their future requirements for graduates and undergraduates, and the information obtained is of immense value to the government, the universities and the employment service. If you are an employer, please reply to the Minister's communication. If, by chance, you have been overlooked, copies of it are readily obtainable at the nearest office of the National Employment Service. From these replies hundreds of vacancies have been uncovered and later filled. This, in turn, has not only helped our young people find quickly a place in the world but it has reduced the amount of our best blood that we lose every year over the border.

The assistance given by the National Employment Service does not stop when a graduate is placed in his first permanent job. If for any reason he later seeks other employment the facilities of the Executive and Professional Division of the Service are at his disposal. These facilities are extensive and by means of them a job seeker may, if he wishes, have his application cleared from Newfoundland to British Columbia, giving him a maximum of exposure to employment opportunities in his line. In a similar way, an employer can have his particular needs given national clearance. This service becomes more efficient in direct proportion to the use that is made of it by both applicants and employers. If you should require a graduate with experience, the Executive and Professional Division can help you find him.

Although inevitably the heaviest ex-service registration was in such "practical" courses as agriculture, engineering, commerce, law and medicine, there are those who came to university with no other purpose in mind than to broaden their understanding. The tremendous events they had witnessed and the different ways of life they saw during the war had brought them to a study of the arts and the humanities in a search for deeper meanings. The Canadian taxpayer, whose money supported them and paid their fees, will get full value from them in future years, just as he will from the engineers and the lawyers and the doctors. And so will the employers who hire them. After all, one of the most efficient civil servants produced by the British government during the war, Sir Oliver Franks, now ambassador to the United States, had studied not business administration nor economics but moral philosophy!

The most precious materials management needs are human beings. These, now more than ever, your old Alma Mater has in quantity and quality. If you are considering hiring anyone the University might be able to provide, write me in care of the University, telephone me at 369210, or get in touch with your nearest N.E.S. office.

The University Forum

The University Forum in Calgary was organized in the fall of 1949 as a successor to the Philosophical Society which functioned at the Faculty of Education in Calgary for several years The Philosoph was, of course, conceived originally to serve the same purpose as its illustrious forebear at the University of Alberta Recently, an attempt has been made to broaden the program of the organization, and to convert it into an autonomous body distinct from the Edmonton group. An able committee was set up consisting of Dr G M Self, President, Mr T. Finn, Vice-President, N Safran, Secretary-Treasurer, Representative of City Teachers, Miss C Barclay, Representative of the School Board, Dr G W Buchanan; Representative of Mount Royal College, O Kelly, Representative of the Institute of Technology, G E Brown; Representative of the Women's University Club, Miss O Fisher; Student's Association of the Faculty of Education, G Sutherland

A series of enlightening lectures was held on the general theme, "Economic Ideas in a Changing World" Rev Dr P J. O'Reilly of St Joseph's Seminary, Edmonton, spoke on Thomas Aquinas Mr. Leonard Nesbitt, Publicity Director of the Wheat Board, discussed Adam Smith and Free Enterprise Mr B. Mayo of the Department of Political Economy, University of Alberta, gave a scholarly paper on Karl Marx and the Twentieth Century. Finally R J Needham of the Calgary Herald summed up the series with an evaluation of the different economic philosophies

The program for the 1949-50 season is even more appropriate, being based on a Survey of the Economic Resources of Alberta Tentatively, arrangements have been made with prominent speakers to give a detailed review of the Alberta picture C. O Nickle will speak on oil, Dean R D Sinclair on Agriculture, W C Whittaker on Coal, J. E. Oberholtzer on Industry, D Cameron on Alberta's People, and D McGowan on Tourism The series is awaited with interest and should prove interesting

Don't miss notice re Alumni Association dues on page 220

Education for Democratic Citizenship

By Margaret Hartledge

The Director of the newly created Citizenship Branch in Ottawa informs us that Canadians have become more conscious of their citizenship. "Night schools for new Canadians have sprung up in many communities, and our Provincial Departments of Education have sponsored courses in citizenship for all Canadians." It seems to me that we as teachers should acquaint ourselves with the Canadian Citizenship Act, as published in book form by the Secretary of State. One may even read the words spoken by the first citizen who submitted to this act on January 3, 1947, during the ceremony in the Supreme Court Building in Ottawa. Mr. King's speech is available at the East Block. The Canadian teacher of social studies may insert this date in his history text.

It is the duty of the teacher to form the future citizen. Fifteen years ago Bining maintained:

> A well integrated programme of social studies must be worked out in co-operation with other subjects in order to provide an efficient basis for the training of boys and girls into effective citizens.

What is effective citizenship? I believe it is the realization of our privileges as well as our responsibilities as citizens. The idea of training boys and girls to become good Canadians seems to blend in well with our general aim of a high school education. Fifteen years ago, Dr. Lazerte, professor of education at the University of Alberta, maintained:

1. Our boys and girls should be formed into *well integrated personalities* (Professor Diltz, Toronto, says today: Organic Wholesomeness.)

2. Boys and girls should easily *adjust* themselves to *environment* (D. E. Daniher, Toronto, says today: Fit the individual for wholesome living in a changing society.)

3. They should be *alert* at all times *to happenings* at home and abroad.

4. They should be of prepossessing nature.

The idea of citizenship training is as old as Plato's Republic and as new as the schoolroom newly-created by the Honorable Brooke Claxton. Mr. Claxton is a keen observer of the Canadian scene, and he advocates that the present Canadian may consider himself a product of the combined forces of manpower, science and industry. Not very long ago the *Montreal Standard* commented on this extraordinary school.

Education for Democratic Citizenship is a paper given last summer at the University of Toronto by Mrs. Margaret Hartledge, B A '34, M A. '36, Alberta Teachers Certificate '36. After graduation Mrs. Hartledge taught German in Alberta and since 1946 has been working in Ottawa and Montreal At present she is residing in Hawkesbury, Ontario, and writes that she is now a full-fledged Ontario High School teacher after a summer session at the University of Toronto She seems to find Ontario much to her taste—"I find it combines the fine qualities of the West with those in Quebec."

The Americans became aware of the need for citizenship training at the time of Abraham Lincoln. For supplementary reading in history I would suggest for your senior students Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln." The dramatic effort brings the personality of this great citizen so much closer to the student than any prose text would. It also shows parliamentary procedure in action.

In surveying our Ontario Course of Studies there appears to be no provision for a specific course in democracy. However, when teachers have followed the grade ten history course, they may have finished with their last date, Newfoundland, March 31, 1949, around Eastertime. They then have two whole months at their disposal to teach democratic citizenship. I cannot think of a better outline than the one found on page 22 in the Course of Studies. The key terms are organized in bird's-eye-view fashion and all the teacher has to do is to fill in space and illustrate. For this special project I suggest: Let the pupil under guidance construct his own textbook; let it be illustrated with diagrams, drawings and clippings. This may sound like a public school enterprise, but the student likes it. He will gain confidence in his importance as a growing citizen, and if there has been created in him the desire to participate in the building of a united Canada, the battle is won. He may then be presented with a gift, *This is Canada,* a pocket guide to Canada. It does not cost anything, as it is published by the Department of Mines and Resources and has been prepared by Mr. Corbett, Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. The introduction is signed by Jas. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources at the time of publication.

It seems to me that the underlying theme of our every day activities from 9:00 to 4:00 is the effort to create interest in Canadian affairs. The opening prayer does not have to degenerate into a mere formality. The Christian element in our civilization should remain the basic principle even in high school. Otherwise we soon have little snobs to deal with. Further, the singing of the National Anthem may as well be carried from public school into high school life. Also, let the student memorize part of the oath of allegiance . . . "and that I may faithfully observe the laws of Canada and fulfil my duties as a Canadian citizen." We might read with our senior students articles from the "Declaration of Human Rights," as proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948. Copies are to be had at the Department of the Secretary of State. At the end of a scholastic term we might have a little distribution of prizes. The Canadian Citizenship Branch has published in 1949 two beautiful booklets, "Our History" and "Our Government," with a foreword by the Secretary of State, Mr. Gordon Bradley.

Now, all this sounds rather constructive. However, we all know that teaching school is not always smooth sailing. What if the teacher lacks the gifts of creating interest and enthusiasm in national affairs? Then it has to be cultivated.

A rather enterprising school inspector in Southern Ontario last fall on Remembrance Day gathered about sixty or seventy high school and public school teachers and took them in two chartered buses to our capital. At the Parliament Buildings, in front of the House of Commons, we were received by various M.P.'s. and Mr. McCubbin took us to the special committee room on the ground floor. Here,

in sacred atmosphere and in presence of The Fathers of Confederation, the door opened once more, and the Prime Minister, accompanied by G. R. Robertson, appeared. Mr. St. Laurent reminded the teachers of their important part in forming the future citizens of this great country. He said it was the teacher who must work for Canadian unity, that fate had placed us in our position and that now it was our responsibility to make the best of our abilities. The Prime Minister invited the teachers to inspect in the afternoon the Experimental Farm, where in the evening a turkey dinner and other farm products would be waiting for us. The following day visits were paid to the Royal Mint, the Bureau of Statistics and the National Art Museum. On our way back to London, our inspector, Mr. Young, let us cross the International Bridge near Kingston, a historical moment indeed. So, fellow teachers, if your schools are located close enough to make trips practicable, why not plan for this session with your senior students excursions to your capitals? Surely members of the Home and School Associations would be of assistance to you. And once you are there let your M.P.'s or M.L.A.'s take over. For my part, I should like to take my students to Ottawa. There I would take them for a walk along Wellington Street, point out to them the East Block and the offices therein, the House of Commons, the West Block, the Confederation Building with its Ministry of Agriculture, the Justice Building, where the R.C.M. Police headquarters are located, not only on one but on nine floors. I would show them, next to the Justice Building, the quadrangle which is kept just as pretty as the University grounds in Toronto. Then I would direct their attention to the building behind it, overlooking the Ottawa River—Canada's most modern and most beautifully constructed office building, the Supreme Court. I would tell them that newly-created departments, like the Department of National Health and Welfare, have not yet buildings of their own, but are spread out in small offices all over the city. I would impress upon them the motto of this department, *mens sana in corpore sano,* and encourage them to collect posters for their classrooms. They will be interested to learn that the Family Allowance Act of July 1, 1945, is implemented by this department.

Similarly many other teachers in Canada can work out plans for their own circumstances that would prove both entertaining and instructive to senior students.

In a well disciplined high school, and in normal times enterprises of this kind should not be too difficult to follow through. It is in normal times that we have to safeguard against possible future disturbances and that a wholesome foundation has to be laid. In our every-day endeavour, however, we meet with problems. Under unusual circumstances such problems appear in an even more crystallized form.

In 1945 some forty high school teachers in Montreal had undertaken the task of preparing refresher courses for young veterans who had not quite completed their matriculation work. These boys and girls returned to the home front fully convinced that they were not only 100 percent but 110 percent citizens, and they expected to be treated as such. They were a fascinating group, wise in many ways and delightfully immature in other respects. Most eagerly they seized the opportunity of expressing themselves, orally or in writing. Numerous pages were written

on such topics as "My Return to Canada," or "How Does the Veteran Fit Into Present Society?" These rambling dissertations were loaded with negative criticism: there was much evidence of ignorance as to home affairs. Soon, however, they learned that we, at the home front, had not exactly been lazy, and by and by they recognized their complete lack of organizing material and the need of learning the objective approach. The Preparatory College succeeded mainly because of the wonderful co-operation among the members of the staff who had frequent meetings —even with McGill assistant professors—to improve and raise the standard of our efforts. The history teacher entered the staff room shaking his head: "These boys, they are quite willing to discover the law of cause and effect, or to memorize the steps leading to the French Revolution, but they can't express themselves. Why don't you English teachers show them how to make an outline?" Or the chemistry teachers raced in complaining: "What am I to do? These boys know more about the atomic bomb than I do myself, but if I expect a simple definition on a single chemical substance they are stuck. Why don't you English teachers show them how to define?" Well, this happy existence with the veterans came to an end in September, 1947, when they were all taken care of.

Two days later I found myself in front of a group of twelve selected boys and girls, Canadian Indians, whose I.Q.'s were above ninety, which is the average Indian I.Q. What a change from the cream of the country, from Sir George Williams' College to these attractive wild little faces with their unwashed hands, their torn blouses and stockings, a silent, speculative group willing to learn the Toronto High School curriculum. With animal-like grace they combined all the reactions of which we are capable. The thrill of Hiawatha was their thrill. No one more expresses the complexity of the Indian character better than their own Pauline Johnson. No one else is capable of combining a Christian ritual with heathen convictions. In every tree, cloud, stone they see a spirit. They fell in love with Shakespeare because of the display of human passions and the ghostlike reference to the supernatural element. John McGee's last Sonnet, "High Flight," with the beautiful line "And my hand has touched the face of God" was deeply, yet silently admired.

"White man call us red, because we blush when white man speaks to us. We are not Indians, we are Americans. Christopher Columbus was all wrong." It requires such tact and patience to develop objective thinking.

I closed a course in social studies by giving the historical background to the Union Jack. A few days later on my way to school our bus, an old army truck, passed one of the little huts, the usual dwelling place on the Reserve, and in front of it, in all its splendour and newness, waving and fluttering in the morning breeze, was the Union Jack. It was the Indian way of saying "Hello" . . . "Sigoldi."

"White man builds big house and lives outside,
'Indian builds little house and lives inside."

SANCTUARY

Here is the small white house
That shelters you.
Go in and shut the door quickly
On a strife-worn world.
Draw the curtains.
Here is refuge,
Here is sanctuary from fear.
These frail walls
Shut in love and warmth and laughter,
The purring household cat,
The crackling fire,
The singing kettle.

Yet all the while you know
You have only to turn that little knob
To hear a voice
Telling of civil war in China,
Of famine, flood and earthquake,
Of strikes and class dissension,
Of atom bombs and hate among the nations,
And threats of war
Too horrible to bear.

There is no sanctuary here,
There is no sanctuary anywhere
But in the inner steadfastness
Of your own heart.

—GEORGINA H. THOMSON, B.A. '19, M.A. '25.

A Medical Miscellany

From the Commonplace-Book of a Medical Reader

By E. P. SCARLETT

LORD BYRON'S LAMENESS

The world will not leave genius alone, and this perennial interest in the remarkable people of history results in the never-ending flow of biographies which is a feature of our time. The development of modern psychology has added a fillip to this business and provided new points of view, not the least interesting of which has been an intense scrutiny of the physical and mental health of the great protagonists of the past. There has thus come to be drawn up a whole sheaf of case reports ranging from antiquity to the contemporary scene. These "post-mortems" have their chief interest in endeavoring to determine how far the conduct and accomplishments of the "great" have been conditioned by their health or their disabilities.

Lord Byron was one of the most spectacular and controversial figures of his day, and "The Pilgrim of Eternity" continues to fascinate historians. The man whose personality and writings have provided us with the term "Byronic" had a physical deformity resulting in lameness which has aroused a marked curiosity from his day until the present. While much has been written on the subject, it is now possible to review the evidence and come to some reasonable conclusion, particularly in the light of modern orthopedic knowledge.

The common belief that Byron suffered from a club foot is open to question. He was undoubtedly born with the defect. His contemporaries and intimate friends were curiously divided as to which leg was lame, a strange fact if the disability were simply a club foot. In the *Lancet* for 1827 (Byron had died, probably of typhoid fever, at Missolonghi in Greece in 1824 at the age of thirty-six) an instrument-maker named Sheldrake published an article entitled "Distortion of the Foot. Lord Byron's Case" in which he stated that Byron had consulted him and that a cast of the offending foot had been made but no treatment given. As evidence he appended a crude woodcut of an extreme degree of clubfoot involving the left foot. The drawing is one that seems to have been lifted from an old surgery text-book and Sheldrake's claim can hardly be regarded as genuine. Later in 1858 Edward John Trelawny, the close friend and companion of Byron and Shelley, published his *Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron* in which he stated that he examined the body of the dead Byron and found that "both his feet were clubbed and his legs withered to the knee—the form and features of an Apollo with the feet and legs of a sylvan Satyr. This was the curse chaining a

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The Editor frankly admits that he looks forward with anticipation to each issue of the **Historical Bulletin,** a quarterly, published by the Calgary Associate Clinic as a supplement to its monthly "Historical Nights." We are always particularly interested in a feature written by Dr. E. P. Scarlett and entitled **A Medical Miscellany.** The short articles re-printed in this issue are from the bulletin of August, 1949. We are grateful to the editor of **The Historical Bulletin** and to Dr. Scarlett for permission to re-print.

proud and soaring spirit to the dull Earth." In 1881, however, when he was an old man he republished the book and amended his earlier observation in these words: "I uncovered the Pilgrim's feet and was answered. It was caused by the contraction of the back sinews, which the doctors call Tendon Achilles, that prevented his heels resting on the ground and compelled him to walk on the fore part of his feet. Except for this defect, the feet were perfect." It is likely that this corrected version, written under the spur of conscience, is the accurate one.

There is another piece of evidence. The firm of John Murray of London, Byron's publishers, still preserve two surgical boots worn by the poet. They are both for the right foot and show that the foot, far from being clubbed, was long and slender. Unfortunately there is no record of any of the findings of Byron's medical attendants. We do know that he was not incapacitated for active exercise and that he was quite athletic and a magnificent swimmer.

With these facts in mind, it is the opinion of modern surgeons who have studied the question that Byron almost certainly suffered from a mild form of congenital disorder known as Little's disease. In his case the disease produced spasticity, lack of precision in the lower extremities and an unusual gait without any deformity or appreciable weakness. This conclusion seems more likely when it is remembered that Byron's head was abnormally small and that he suffered at long intervals from convulsive seizures. Furthermore the autopsy record showed changes in the brain and its coverings and "a skull like that of an octogenarian" with sutures densely fused.

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A Sharp Medico-Legal Practice

The problem of certifying to the testamentary capacity of a critically ill patient has bedevilled many a physician. It is therefore of interest to note how certain interested parties with high imagination and subtle regard for the truth have dealt with this vexed question. On several occasions apparently the same device has been used, the witnesses swearing that the testator had signed the all-important document "while life was still in him." The first instance of the practice that I can find is when it figured in a will case in Ireland. Daniel O'Connell, the great advocate, in the course of cross-examination became suspicious when each of the witnesses to the testator's will carefully swore that the deceased had signed the document when "there was life in him." He was eventually able to establish that a fly had been placed in the dead man's mouth and thus set the stage for the statement of the witnesses.

A similar situation occurred in 1795, the circumstances being revealed many years later after the death of all the principals. A dying man sent for two of his relatives who refused to go unless a coach was sent for them. This was refused and the man died. The steward of the house put a live fly in the mouth of the dead man, swore that he had signed the will while life was in the body, and thereby obtained possession of a valuable estate.

This tricky device was not uncommon in Ireland. Majoribanks in his *Life of Lord Carson* has the following passage:

These County Courts were a great school for cross-examination. These simple Irish folk would come to Court with some extraordinary story all rehearsed and learnt by heart. They were determined to win their cases and yet were in terror of the priests and of hell-fire if they should commit perjury. They did not care for the spirit of the truth, so long as they could make some literal claim to veracity. Some of their devices were ludicrous and pathetic in their ingenuous ingenuity. A number of witnesses were called to prove the validity of a will: the allegation was that the woman was dead when the will was signed. All the witnesses that had been at the bedside swore one after the other that "at any rate she had life in her." And indeed, it was so; for they had put a live fly in the woman's mouth!

What interests the reader under these circumstances is whether such witnesses were guilty merely of equivocation or whether such a statement constituted perjury.

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Schweitzer and the Spirit of Our Age

In the *Bulletin,* May, 1949, we noted that Dr. Albert Schweitzer had returned from Africa to his native village in Europe. He is now making his first visit to this continent to take part in the Goethe bicentennial festival at Aspen, Colorado. Schweitzer is one of the most distinguished living authorities on Goethe; on a previous furlough in Europe in 1932 he delivered the Goethe Memorial Oration at Frankfort when he pointed out what has since become tragic fact, that a gigantic repetition of the Faust drama was even then being enacted on a world-stage. Since that time Schweitzer (like Prof. Arnold Toynbee) has been discovered by the popular press and now must be embarrassed to discover that he who has always been a retiring scholar and worker has become a "celebrity." More than most popular figures his appearance in the limelight can bring nothing but benefit to the vulgar world. For, as a commentator has recently remarked in connection with his visit to America, Dr. Schweitzer is "perhaps the twentieth century's outstanding example of a man who claimed and justified citizenship in humanity and the human spirit." (Cf. *Bulletin,* November, 1945.) And what is it that he has to say to us who are children of this stormy and confused age? The answer I think is best given in the following passage from his book *Out of My Life and Thought* (Henry Holt, 1933):

With the spirit of the age I am in complete disagreement, because it is filled with disdain for thinking. That such is its attitude is to some extent explicable by the fact that thought has never yet reached the goal which it must set before itself. Time after time it was convinced that it had clearly established a world-view which was in accordance with knowledge and ethically satisfactory. But time after time the truth came out that it had not succeeded.

But today, in addition to that neglect of thought, there is also prevalent a mistrust of it. The organized political, social and religious associations of our time are at work to induce individual man not to arrive at his convictions by his own thinking but to take as his own such convictions as they keep ready-made for him. . . . .

Hence the spirit of the age rejoices, instead of lamenting, that thinking seems to be unequal to its task and gives it no credit for what, in spite of imperfections, it has already accomplished. It refuses to admit, what is nevertheless the fact, that all spiritual progress up to today has come about through the achievements of thought, or to reflect that thinking may still be able in the future to accomplish what it has not succeeded in accomplishing as yet. . . . .

Thus, his whole life long, modern man is exposed to influences which are bent on robbing him of all confidence in his own thinking. The spirit of spiritual dependence to which he is called on to surrender is in everything that he hears or reads; it is in the people whom he meets every day; it is in the parties and associations which have claimed him as their own; it pervades all the circumstances of his life. . . . .

By the spirit of the age, then, the man of today is forced into skepticism about his own thinking, in order to make him receptive to truth which comes to him from authority. To all this constant influence he cannot make the resistance that is desirable because he is an overworked and distracted being without power to concentrate. Moreover, the manifold material trammels which are his lot work upon his mentality in such a way that he comes at last to believe himself unqualified even to make any claim to thoughts of his own. . . . .

Thus the circumstances of the age do their best to deliver us up to the spirit of the age.

The seed of skepticism has germinated. In fact, modern man has no longer any spiritual self-confidence at all. Behind a self-confident exterior he conceals a great inward lack of confidence. In spite of his great capacity in material matters he is an altogether stunted being, because he makes no use of his capacity for thinking. It will ever remain incomprehensible that our generation, which has shown itself so great by its achievements in discovery and invention, could fall so low spiritually as to give up thinking.

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Renunciation of thinking is a declaration of spiritual bankruptcy. Where there is no longer a conviction that men can get to know the truth by their own thinking, skepticism begins. Those who work to make our age skeptical in this way, do so in expectation that, as a result of renouncing all hope of self-discovered truth men will end by accepting as truth what is forced upon them with authority and by propaganda.

But their calculations are wrong. No one who opens the sluices to let a flood of skepticism pour itself over the land must expect to be able to bring it back within its proper bounds. Of those who let themselves get too disheartened to try any longer to discover truth by their own thinking, only a few find a substitute for it in truth taken from others. The mass of people remain skeptical. They lose all feeling for truth, and all sense of need for it as well, finding themselves quite comfortable in a life without thought, driven now here, now there, from one opinion to another.

But the acceptance of authoritative truth, even if that truth has both spiritual and ethical content, does not bring skepticism to an end; it merely covers it up. Men's unnatural condition of not believing that any truth is discoverable by himself, continues, and produces its natural results. The city of truth cannot be built on the swamp ground of skepticism. Our spiritual life is rotten throughout because it is permeated through and through with skepticism; in consequence, we live in a world which in every respect is full of falsehood. We are not far from shipwreck on the rock of wanting to have even truth organized. . . . .

Just as a tree bears year after year the same fruit and yet fruit which is each year new, so must all permanently valuable ideas be continually born again in thought. But our age is bent on trying to make the barren tree of skepticism fruitful by tying fruits of truth to its branches.

It is only by confidence in our ability to reach truth by our own individual thinking, that we are capable of accepting truth from outside. Unfettered thought, provided it be deep, never degenerates into subjectivity. With its own ideas it stirs those within itself which enjoy any traditional credit for being true and exerts itself to be able to possess them as knowledge.

Not less strong than the will to truth must be the will to sincerity. Only an age which can show the courage of sincerity can possess truth which works as a spiritual force within it.

Sincerity is the foundation of the spiritual life.

With its depreciation of thinking our generation has lost its feeling for sincerity and with it that for truth as well. It can therefore be helped only by its being brought once more on the road of thinking.

Because I have this certainty, I oppose the spirit of the age, and take upon myself with confidence the responsibility of taking my part in the rekindling of the fire of thought.

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MOUNTAIN PINES

There is a beauty when the human eye
Sweeps over mountains flanked with pines
And naked oaks, and snow-banked sky.

There is a freshness where snow has lain
Within the pines' deep bosom late in May,
To vanish with the soft spring rain.

There is a sadness in the needled leaves,
The wetted bark as black as smoke,
When rain has soaked the backs of trees.

There is a softness when white clouds creep
Up mountains redolent with pines,
And whirling mists make pine trees weep.

There is a glory that the pine trees own,
The charm of being a living thing,
Pulsing with freedom, divinely sown.

There is a mystery that all can see;
For God has molded through the past,
The earth's creation in a tree.

—Ernest R. Tinkham, B.Sc. (A) '27.

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Cree and Blackfoot

By Freda Smith Mudiman

When considering the impact of the white man's civilization on the natives of Western Canada, one should not overlook the fact that many aspects of Canadian life were enriched by contact with the Plains Indians.

Cree and Blackfoot legends have materially added to the folklore of the country. These Indians believed that once a beautiful girl had lived among them who was named Chinook. She was greatly loved but one day wandered away to the westward and became lost. Although her tribesmen searched many days for her, they could find no trace. All winter long the lodges mourned for the lost girl and when, one day in the springtime, a soft wind blew across the new grass from the mountains, the Indians turned to one another wonderingly and said, "It is the breath of Chinook."

Most of the Blackfoot legends centred about a minor deity called Napi, the Old Man. He was not only mysterious, but mischievous and Indian children loved to hear of his exploits in outwitting the birds and beasts and forces of nature. When wild berries were gathered in autumn, the tale was told of how Napi punished the tree of the bullberry, or buffalo berry. It seems that once when he was hungry and thirsty he came to a prairie stream and knelt down to drink. Far below in the water he saw a cluster of red berries, so he dived in after them.

Napi could not reach the berries, so he dived again and again. At last he tied stones to his wrists and waist and sank to the bottom of the river. But there were no berries there. He had to struggle to free himself, and finally, panting, pulled himself up on the river bank to rest. As he lay there, he glanced up and there were the berries right above him.

He was so enraged to think that he had been diving after a reflection of a cluster of bullberries that he seized a stick and beat the bush. "Always people will beat you with sticks to gather your berries," he promised.

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The realm of music did not have much of a contribution from the Plains Indians, but their art and handicrafts set an interesting trend for they used not only the symbols of their mythology but also motifs typically Western in design. Their dances, which played such a large part in the tribal ceremonies, were largely symbolical, many and varied, but have practically vanished. Sport among these people was chiefly confined to racing and hunting. They hunted the buffalo—and each other.

Just when Freda Smith Mudiman, B Sc (A) '26, finds time from her many duties as a normal housewife, to dig up so much material on Alberta folk lore and then write it all down so entertainingly, is more than this editor can understand We are indebted to **The Lethbridge Herald** for permission to re-print this article by Mrs Mudiman and we are happy to be able to assure our readers that another most interesting article by the same author will appear in the next issue.

Some of the training given Boy Scouts, such as that used in tracking and woodcraft, is based directly on Indian lore.

Commando tactics, so successfully employed against the enemy in World War II, were said to have been directly developed from those used in the conflict in South Africa around the turn of the century. Yet veterans of the velt, particularly ex-members of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, still maintain that they learned these practices from their Indian playmates during pioneer days on the prairies.

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But the greatest contribution the Indians made was in the practical matters of everyday living, for they had, through the centuries, worked out clever adaptations to the climate and the country. In any country the climate, and moisture content, determine the vegetation and hence the animal life which in turn governs the life of the people and the way they make their living. It was soon recognized that only by clothing and feeding themselves as the Indians did, could the first whites on the plains hope to survive.

When the old story of the coming of civilization was once more unfolded on the Canadian prairies, the explorers, fur gatherers, herdsmen, wore clothing fashioned from buffalo hide and ate buffalo meat.

White women, new to the West, soon observed that the Indian mothers easily managed their babies under primitive conditions, so adopted many of their methods. More than one of the first families had "moss bags" in which to transport safely their infants from place to place, while many of the present day farmers and ranchers owe their good posture and erect carriage to the fact that they learned to walk in Indian moccasins.

Although camas and pemmican are no longer popular prairie fare, some foods have their foundation in the Indian mode of preparation. A few weeks ago a well known radio commentator read a recipe for cooking beaver tail, remarking that, "First you should hold the tail over a hot fire until the skin blisters, as the Indians have always done." This, it seems, causes the said skin to peel away—after which one proceeds with a pressure cooker.

Beaver tails being noticeably scarce in Southern Alberta, this does not much concern one, but there is a food specialty of this district which owes much to teepee teachers. This is bullberry jelly, the sugar-stiffened berry juice of a rich red color which not only looks good, but is good.

This epicure's delight has a delicate, distinctive flavor and is delicious with roast and complements fowl, wild game or cold meat. Yet it never would have been perfected had it not been for advice given by neighbors on the Reserves. For the first product attempted was of a strong "wild" taste and disappointingly small in yield because the berries were so difficult to pick from the thorny bushes.

Bullberries, or buffalo berries, grow on large bushes, large enough to be classed as trees, along almost all the streams on the Western plains. The Indian name was rabbit berry, while the first French called them buffalo grease or beef fat, because they found them served with all the meat dishes.

The leaf of this shrub is shorter than that on the willow, but resemble it, and the roots are strong, and very long for this bush likes to dabble its toes in the water. The flowers have been likened to "the time-worn lace," and bloom early in the spring, sometimes too early for their own good as often they fall victims to a late frost.

Strips of bark from this tree were used by the Indians as a substitute for rawhide but they did not like the wood which gives off a noxious odor when burned so that the native name was stinkwood, "Missis-a-misol."

The berries are bright in color and grow in clusters which reminded the first white women of red currants, but gave disappointing results. So the problem was taken, like many others of pioneer life, to the Indian women who explained that bullberries were not ripe until there had been at least one fall frost. Also they said that the berries might easily be gathered if a blanket were placed under the tree, the tree beaten with a stick ((as Napi had promised) and the leaves and twigs washed away with water.

This was proved to be true and the resulting fruit glowed like garnets. The Indian women used it only to flavor their dried meat, but the white women still felt that jelly was indicated, so crushed it and after boiling with a small amount of water, left the juice to drip overnight. The liquid that drained from the juice looked like milk.

Several of the ladies then gave up, but those who persisted, added sugar, "cup for cup," stirred and stirred, were rewarded by seeing their jelly juice gradually turn a ripe red color and "jell" without added pectin.

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Indian tricks of travelling on the plains, and first aid remedies, were also contributed by the Crees and Blackfeet, methods of hunting and killing the plentiful buffalo, of managing domestic stock, and many other details of successful daily living.

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So to the Plains Indians the white men owed much, when they were planting the posts of empire on this far frontier.

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Have you sent your new address to the Alumni office?

CONVOCATION

Report of the President to Convocation, October 22, 1949

We have entered upon another session of university work, with a body of students somewhat larger than we had expected. With the graduation of large post-war classes of student veterans, we had estimated declines in our total registration of 700 last year and 600 this year. Actually the decline was about 400 and 300 respectively. Consequently we still have a body of some 4,300 regular winter-session students.

The rapid growth of the province, and especially of the City of Edmonton, no doubt accounts in large part for the well-sustained university population. The number of "civilians" in our freshmen classes, as distinct from student veterans, has been growing lately at the rate of 100 a year, and this year stands at 1,249.

Summer session attendance was well maintained, with 1,460 at Edmonton, 41 at Calgary, and 488 at Banff. The Edmonton figure is 55 higher than last year, the Banff figure 100 lower. The Banff School of Fine Arts draws students from the whole continent, as well as a few from overseas. The decline there, as judged by comments of students who cancelled their registrations, was mainly due to some recession in economic conditions in other places.

As usual, the summer session teaching staff, both at Edmonton and Banff, included a number of distinguished visitors from other provinces and countries. Of special note was the co-operation of the British Council in enabling us to get Professor Edward Bawden, of the Royal College of Art, for the Banff School staff. Professor Bawden, one of Britain's most outstanding artists, brought a fresh viewpoint and technique which was inspiring to staff and students alike.

The importance of the summer session may be judged by the number of graduands coming forward at fall convocations. Last year there were 357, today there are 405. It is fair to add that those receiving diplomas in Nursing of whom there are 23 today, finish regularly in the fall, and are not a product of the summer session. The same is true of perhaps ten or a dozen others in today's list.

As the great co-operative scheme for the education of returned service men and women nears completion, it is a pleasure to record again how well these students have done. Of the 1,567 who wrote final exams last spring, 79 per cent obtained clear passes, and only 2 per cent did so poorly they could not be granted supplemental examinations. The student veterans have been a fine influence on the campus. Their contribution to university life and progress will not be forgotten.

Visitors to the campus can scarcely fail to observe the building activity going on in several places. Already enough progress has been made to enable us to provide reasonably adequate and up-to-date facilities for a number of departments, some of which, like Chemical Engineering and Dentistry, had not previously possessed any accommodation specifically provided for them. A year ago we opened new Pharmacy laboratories, for which the same claim can be made. The Department of Fine Arts has taken over the space vacated by Pharmacy in the Arts Building, and is now well equipped. The Banff School was happier and more effective this year, because two more chalets, built with private funds, were available on the magnificent permanent site provided by the Dominion Parks Branch. In another year relief will come to various other departments, and the whole University will rejoice in the common sharing of the wonderful accommodation of the Rutherford Library.

The academic staff has been busy as usual during the inter-session months of the summer. Many taught in the summer session, others continued their researches in the University laboratories, still others wrote books, or engaged in advanced studies elsewhere, or in educational travel overseas, or stayed at home to prepare material for new courses. A good deal of time was devoted by many members to attending meetings of scientific and professional societies in various parts of the country. At the annual convention of the Agricultural Institute of Canada in Vancouver in June, fellowships were bestowed on Dean R. D. Sinclair and Professor J. Macgregor Smith. At the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Halifax Professor M. H. Long was elected a fellow of that society. We are all pleased with the distinction these men have brought to themselves and to the University.

Dean M. E. LaZerte, of the Faculty of Education, completed two years' work as chairman of the Canadian Education Association committee on the status of the teaching profession in Canada. His report on this subject, presented at the annual meeting in Fredericton in September, created nation-wide interest.

Miss Zella Oliver, of the same faculty, who spent the summer in study at Columbia University, New York, played the title role of Oscar Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance," at the Drama Workshop Theatre of that university.

The Drama Division of our own Department of Fine Arts completed the installation of its studio theatre on the campus, and has now the technical equipment for complete instruction in play production.

The spring tour by 80 members of the University Mixed Chorus, directed by Professor R. S. Eaton, and sponsored by the Students' Union and the Cultural Activities Branch of the Department of Economic Affairs, was a great success, carrying good music to many centres and earning good will for the University and all concerned.

In the Department of Botany, under the direction of Dr. E. H. Moss, Miss Lorene L. Kennedy and two graduate students carried out a survey of the pollen and mold spores contained in the air around Edmonton at different times through-

out the summer. This is of interest to doctors concerned in the treatment of hay fever and other allergies.

Members of the Department of Physics continued research or prepared papers on such diverse topics as the energies of beta-rays, solar ultra-violet light, applied spectroscopy, and specific heats and magnetic properties of iron and related metals at high temperatures.

These are examples only, of the multifarious summer activities of our staff.

Something new in the scholarship field appeared this year, when the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, through the good offices of our Professor W. G. Hardy, established four cultural scholarships for Canada, to be awarded each year for study abroad. This alliance of sport and culture is praiseworthy. Two of the scholarships have a value of $2,000 each, the other two of $1,000 each. One of the larger ones was awarded to Miss Milwyn Davies, one of our Fine Arts students who held a university scholarship in drama at the Banff School this summer.

Forty-one years ago this week, the University of Alberta held its first convocation in the Opera House, Strathcona (as Edmonton South was then known). On that occasion 364 graduates of other universities resident in Alberta, who had registered their desire to become members of this University, were admitted to the same degrees here which they already held from elsewhere, and so became the first members of Convocation. Today we delight to honour those first members, and rejoice that a goodly number of them have been able to return for the occasion, some from quite distant points. One who has remained here and given high service to Edmonton through the years has been selected as a representative of the group, to receive another degree and give the Convocation address today.

We are also delighted that some of the civic officials who took part in that first convocation are with us again. We welcome today Mr. J. J. Duggan, who was Mayor of Strathcona, Mr. J. M. Douglas, who was President of the Board of Trade, Mr. R. B. Douglas, who was a School Trustee, and Col. F. C. Jamieson, who was City Solicitor.

Finally, to the graduands here, who must always be the central figures of any convocation, I extend congratulations on the completion of their courses, and best wishes for all good success in the world they now undertake to serve.

ROBERT NEWTON.

A group of 37 original members of the 1908 convocation came from all parts of Canada to attend the fall convocation, 1949. From left to right, front row, are: Dr. C. H. Lawford, Dr. W. J. Simpson, Mrs. W. D. Ferris, J. J. Duggan, Mrs. A. M. Scott, Mr. Justice H. H. Parlee, chairman of the Board of Governors, Mrs. E. T. Bishop, Mrs. S. A. G. Barnes, Miss E. V. Danard, Mrs. C. E. Race, Mrs. R. B. Wells, and Mrs. W. J. Melrose; second row, Edward Brice, W. M. Corbett, G. B. Henwood, A. B. Watt, J. M. Douglas, Dr. J. F. Brander, W. Rea, A. P. C. Belyea, Dr. W. Dixon, R. B. Douglas, Dr. C. H. Huestis, Rev. K. C. McLeod, and J. E. A. MacLeod; third row, Chancellor G. Fred McNally, A. G. Harrison, E. C. Hallman, F. C. Jamieson, H. A. Craig, A. C. Newcombe, Dr. F. C. McGuffin, Dr. D. G. Revell, S. A. Dickson, J. W. G. Morrison, H. M. E. Evans, J. E. Loucks. —Kensit Studio

Convocation Address

By Arthur Balmer Watt, B.A., LL.D., October 22, 1949

In the course of a fairly long life I have dreamed of many pleasant things that might happen to me, a few of which have come to pass. But I never imagined being in my present position. So you will be able to understand my surprise when your president told me over the phone that the University desired to confer on me the high honour I have just received and to have me deliver the convocation address. I am not forgetting that the distinction has been accorded me as a representative of the graduates of other universities who were admitted to *ad eundem* standing at the first Alberta convocation forty-one years ago this month. But that increases to no small extent the happiness that I am deriving from such an altogether unexpected experience. I know how greatly all of them who remain and who are able to be present today appreciate the tribute that they are being paid through the invitation to be the special guests at this gathering. It stirs deeply the memories of each one of us. Our thoughts go back not only to the beginnings of the University of Alberta but still further to the days when we took our leave of the college halls in which we spent our undergraduate years.

As my mind returned to my own graduation from the University of Toronto, I could see myself kneeling before the chancellor and I wondered if I would be expected to do so today. So I asked your chancellor if I would and was much relieved when he informed me that that would not be necessary, for I greatly feared that, if I had to, I might take way from the dignity of the occasion. After all one loses some of his youthful agility in more than half a century.

In the course of our conversation he was also so good as to tell me that the University authorities wanted to recognize the work I had done in my chosen calling since I came to Alberta and that I was being given the degree for reasons personal to myself as well as the representative of your first graduates. Now I have just heard Mr. Galbraith say many kind things about me. It is with no mock modesty that I reply that I feel that he, like the chancellor, was altogether too flattering. Though I have tried to be of service to the province, I am very conscious that I could and should have accomplished much more. But it does warm my heart to have Mr. Galbraith speak as he did, particularly as he is the son of a man who was a close and dear friend of mine in the old Ontario days, as well as in Alberta, while his own journalistic career as his father's successor as editor and publisher of the Red Deer Advocate has been a most useful and honorable one.

I propose to recall the first Alberta convocation, which I remember as if it had been held only yesterday, and to quote from addresses that were delivered then which illustrate the spirit in which the university was launched. With these extracts serving as texts I shall make a few observations of my own.

The convocation was held in the opera house of the Strathcona Oddfellows Temple on October 13th, 1908. That was more than three years before the cities on the two banks of the Saskatchewan were amalgamated.

The people of Strathcona were very proud of having it chosen as the site of the university.

On the stage of the opera house with the members of the Senate and of the staff, was Mayor J. J. Duggan, who welcomed those participating in so historic a gathering. We are delighted to have him with us today, as well as several others who were active in Strathcona civic affairs forty-one years ago and who have been much to the fore in the greater city during the interval, J. M. Douglas, R. B. Douglas and Colonel F. C. Jamieson. In the front rows were the students and behind them the men and women to whom the *ad eundem* degrees were being given. A reception by Lieut-Governor and Mrs. Bulyea followed the convocation proceedings and there was another by the Strathcona Council in the evening.

None of those present were in any doubt that it was a great occasion and that the young institution would in course of time attain a high place among the world's seats of learning. But they had no idea that it would be developed at anything like so rapid a rate as it has in a little more than four decades. How much its founding was a manifestation of faith in Alberta's future can only be appreciated properly by remembering that the special census taken in 1906 had shown there were only a few more than 185,000 persons within our borders, considerably less than a fourth of what we have now, that we were still close to the beginning of things in the province in all respects, and that the two crop seasons immediately preceding had been unfavorable to a quite unusual extent.

Horace Walpole wrote that Italy was "a land in which memory saw more than the eye." Anna Jameson about a century later cited his words in describing her travels in this country and said that "in Canada hope must play the part of memory." It was an immense but well-based hope that led to the establishment of the University of Alberta.

I need not remind you of how much this hope permeated the whole being of that remarkable man, Dr. Henry M. Tory, its first president, and of the part that he played in making it what it is today. He was a perfect example of Wordsworth's "happy warrior" who "sees what he foresaw." In his address at the convocation we are commemorating today, he set forth an ideal to which he adhered faithfully, as have his successors.

"It would appear," he said, "as if at last there has been found a place in Canada, at least one province in this fair dominion, where those of all creeds and parties would join hands to make an institution whose mission would be to create an intellectual and spiritual atmosphere in which prejudice and hatred could not live, an institution whose work would be to assist in the unification of the diverse elements which enter into our national life."

That was a high aim and in the effort to realize it there has been the unity of purpose that was counted upon by Dr. Tory. The foundation on which the university was being built, he pointed out, was the teaching of English language and literature, the other languages, ancient and modern, pure and applied mathematics, physics and history, to which other subjects would be added in time, as they have been on a larger scale and at a more rapid rate than seemed possible in

1908. He also emphasized, as did the others who spoke, how necessary it was to keep closely in touch with the life of the people as a whole, carrying the university's influence far beyond its confines. That objective was placed in the forefront from the first, through the extension courses and otherwise, with large results of which we are all well aware.

The principal convocation address was that delivered by the chancellor, Mr. Justice Charles A. Stuart. It was a most moving bit of quiet eloquence, to which I listened with all the more intentness because he had been one of those who lectured to me at the University of Toronto and because he exemplified, as few in my experience have done, for how much men of wide education and culture can count in the fields on which they enter. He visualized the university, and I quote "as a fountain of knowledge, the heart from which flows the life-blood of all our social, intellectual, ethical and spiritual strength, an institution which will weave anew all those infinite complexities of relationships which make up the tangled web of human society in this new land." It should be the business of the graduates of the older institutions, he held, to create a public opinion behind the young one.

"We all remember," he went on, "the day of our graduation, We can recall the wrench and twinge when the moment of separation came and the enthusiasm of the secret vow of eternal fidelity to old Varsity. Contact with a prosaic world, in the stern battle of life for some years, has doubtless dampened that enthusiasm and diminished the youthful love. But, still with most of us, I imagine there are quiet moments when the flood of memory returns, when in thought as well in fact, we can say with the poet:

I paused beside the reverend walls
In which of old I wore the gown;
I roamed at random through the town
And saw the tumult of the halls.

"At such times, no doubt, there comes a better recollection of a debt unpaid. I urge you to pay that debt by rallying to the support of the young university."

Those to whom this was directed by Mr. Justice Stuart and who are with us today must be very conscious that they have not heeded his injunction as they should have done. But I am confident we shall now, because of the happy renewal of our association with the university, all resolve to redeem the failures of the past so far as we are able.

An obligation of the same kind, that is still stronger, rests on those who have during the past forty-one years had the priceless privilege of passing through this university's classrooms. The love that a university inspires should be among its chief assets and the desirability of keeping it fully alive is what I would like to impress on Alberta's sons and daughters more than perhaps anything else. What that sentiment has meant in the older countries has been brought home by many others besides the poet whom your first chancellor quoted. Tennyson was a Cambridge man and so was Macaulay whose biographer wrote:

" . . . of all his places of sojourn during his joyous and shining pilgrimage through the world, Trinity and Trinity alone had any share with his home in Macaulay's affection and loyalty. To the last he regarded it as an ancient Greek

or a mediaeval Italian felt towards his native city. As long as he had place and standing there he never left it willingly or returned to it without delight."

I am in no position to know how deep-seated that attachment to the University of Alberta has become. But I do know that the moving expression it was given by Mr. Justice Stuart was no exaggeration as regards Toronto at the time he was there and I trust that it has survived now that the students number many thousands instead of a few hundreds. Four years ago a Toronto contemporary of mine, who has attained a high place in the world of literature but not as high a one as I think he deserves, Arthur Stringer, wrote a poem for the 50th anniversary of the graduation of the class to which he belonged. I would like to pass on to you part of it, not only because it bears out what I have just said but because it voices so admirably what must be in the thoughts of those who have reassembled in this hall after so long a lapse of years. It is entitled "Varsity Tower After 50 years" and begins:

We who foregather now beneath this tower
That watched above our dream-bewildered youth,
We who, so plumed with courage, ventured forth
To face that ghostly foeman known as Life,
Come back again across the mists of time
To meet in fellowship within the shade
Of our benignant mother.
Through the years
Our ranks have thinned but still the cause endures
Our brows are furrowed, but yet we walk with faith,
Our heads are frosted, yet we face the light
And with more guarded steps seek out the good
And with more tempered hands attest the true,
Since they who seemed to conquer often lose
And they who lose too often strangely win.
For we, the veterans, the battle-scarred,
Survivors of an army greyed with dust
Amid the changes of a clamorous world,
Have known the old uncertainties, the clash
Of mortal longing and immortal law
And out of tumult won our tardy peace
And out of failure garnered fortitude.

I cannot give you the whole poem but it ends:

Tranquil in the twilight we shall stand,
Stand wistful, with the sunset in our eyes,
Yet steadfast as this tower of stone, where strength
And beauty blend, the symbol and the sign
Of all we sought, of all we hoped from life.

Mr. Stringer was what used to be called a "special student." There were two others whom I remember well, Norman Duncan and Harvey O'Higgins. They wrote no examinations but were diligent in their attendance at such lectures as they thought would help them in the literary careers at which they aimed. In these they all three won much distinction, though unfortunately not in their own but in the neighboring country. I do not know whether it is now possible to do

as they did at a university. But I have always felt that the course which they adopted was a wise one for young fellows with their particular ambitions. I am perfectly aware that it was not a feasible one for most of those going in for other work, who required the definite standing that a degree gives. Many who did graduate during that period accomplished a great deal. I may mention five of them, two who became prime ministers of the dominion, Mr. Mackenzie King, and Mr. Arthur Meighen, Viscount Greenwood, the last chief secretary for Ireland in the British cabinet, Sir Edward Beatty, the head of the Canadian Pacific railway and Dr. John McCrae, the poet of "Flanders Fields." The record on the whole was a most notable one and I never forget it when I hear the value of university training being questioned. If I stress what the men who did not take examinations and therefore were awarded no degrees accomplished, it is because I have always been impressed with how little the latter were worth in themselves. I know that in my own career the fact that I was a B.A. counted for nothing. It did not get me a job. Whether it would do so now I am not at all sure. Indeed it was frequently an embarassment, for when I was a young newspaperman and I displayed ignorance in regard to something or other, I was almost invariably asked what I had learned at the university.

But I have never been in any doubt that what I did actually learn there in order to get my degree counted for a great deal. So I would urge present-day students to concentrate on this rather than on the results of examinations. The process of preparing for the latter during the weeks immediately preceding them has struck me as wasteful for the most part. "Plugging," I assume, is what it is still called. I saw a drawing the other day, in which two weary-looking girls were surrounded by books and one saying to the other: "If I pass this examination I'll never think again as long as I live." Too many whom I have known of both sexes have, after getting through such tests, done very little real thinking so far as I could gather.

Here again I must quote from Lord Macaulay's biography, in support of the view I have just put forth. In his later life he said that what a person should take away from a university was "self-knowledge, accuracy of mind and habits of strong intellectual exertion rather than mere honors and scholarships." After all, he went on, "what a man does there is in itself nothing. If he make a poor figure in life, his having been senior wrangler or university scholar is never mentioned but with derision. I do not regret not having been a senior wrangler but I do regret not having such habits of mind as a senior wrangler would possess. Those are most to be envied who soonest learn to expect nothing for which they have not worked hard."

One thing more, while I am assuming with much diffidence what is for me the quite unusual role of counsellor of present-day students, I would point out how difficult it is in the stress of modern life and with the constant necessity of earning a living for your families and for yourselves, to maintain at all times the ideals the university has fostered. But it is a betrayal of the best that is in you

to have these and not act upon them with as much courage as you possess. As Browning put it:

> The sin I impute to each frustrate ghost
> Is the unlit lamp and the ungirt loin.

There also comes to mind a poem by John Drinkwater. It is entitled "A Prayer" and two verses run:

> We know the paths wherein our feet should press,
> Across our hearts are written Thy decrees,
> Yet now, O Lord, be merciful to bless
> With more than these.
>
> Grant us the will to fashion as we feel
> Grant us the strength to labor as we know
> Grant us the purpose, ribbed and edged with steel,
> To strike the blow.

That should be our constant prayer and I commend it especially to the young men and women whom I see before me today.

In closing I want to thank the University once again, on behalf of those I am representing, for the honor they have done us, to express our confidence that in the years to come its achievements will far outmatch those of which it has already so much reason to be proud and to assure it that we are resolved to do everything we can to help it in the great work it is doing.

* * * *

PRESENTATION OF A. BALMER WATT

By F. P. GALBRAITH

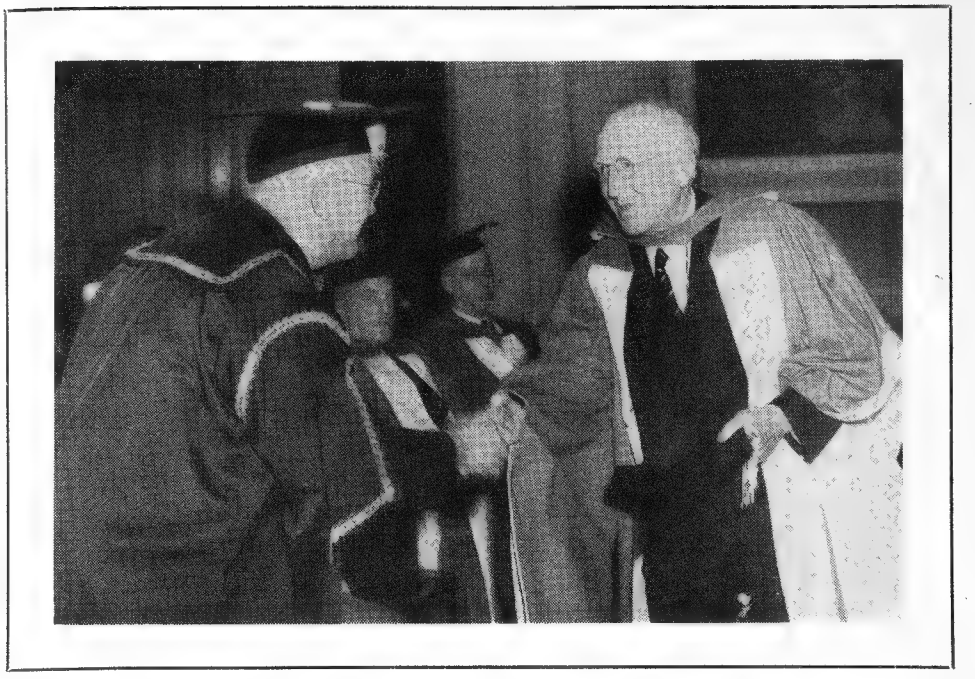
Eminent Chancellor:

I have the honor to present to you Arthur Balmer Watt for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa.*

Like a host of others in the early years of this century, Mr. Watt who was Ontario born and bred, turned westward and came to this city in 1905. He was graduated from the University of Toronto and had served his professional apprenticeship on several western Ontario daily newspapers before that time, eight years of his training being on the Woodstock *Sentinel Review.* When he came to this city he established and published the *Saturday News* and the *Daily Capital* before joining the *Edmonton Journal* where he served with conspicuous ability as associate editor and editor for the thirty-four years from 1912 to 1945.

He was one of the 364 graduates of other universities who were admitted to degree standing in this university at its first convocation in 1908 and was present on that historic occasion.

His exceptional gifts of expression and his mature judgment have been exercised on behalf of his fellow-Canadians for more than half a century. As an editor and as a student and critic of the drama, which mirrors life itself, he has strengthened and enriched the life of this city and province. He is an ornament to his craft and



A. Balmer Watt at convocation —Kensit Studio

an able and worthy representative of that distinguished group of graduates who were made members of this convocation forty-one years ago.

Eminent Chancellor:

I present Arthur Balmer Watt, editor.

* * * *

PRESENTATION OF L. B. THOMSON

By H. P. Wright

Eminent Chancellor and Members of Convocation:

May I present to you my very good friend, Mr. L. B. Thomson, of Regina, Saskatchewan. It is a genuine pleasure to me to be accorded the honour of presenting him and to review some of Mr. Thomson's activities in Western Canada.

It is a mark of distinction to receive an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from one's Alma Mater. L. B., as he is familiarly called, received the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture from this University in 1925. His life record is full of worthy and accomplished results. Boundless energy and determination to get things done, are characteristics of L. B. Ever interested in agriculture and all its many phases, he has made a very real contribution to our Western Canadian economy.

His native home was New Zealand but Canada was his choice in 1920 and Alberta gained a very capable farm and ranch hand that year. After graduation, from this University in 1925, we find his name in the active rolls of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Dominion Experimental Farms. From 1927-35 he was Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Range Station at Manyberries, Alberta, and while there he initiated some very important grazing and reclamation experimental studies. This programme has proven to be of real worth in short grass range management and lease control.

In 1935 he was appointed superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current. In addition to directing the programme on this large station, he assumed many related responsibilities in connection with the breeding and marketing of livestock and soil and water conservation on the prairies. All during his superintendency from 1935-47 the initials P.F.R.A. are very prominent in his contacts. These initials stand for Prairie Farms Rehabilitation Act under the Dominion Government.

Large areas of Western Canada have suffered from drouth and soil drifting and created problems far beyond the control and remedy of the individual farmer. The P.F.R.A. was developed to meet these problems and much has been accomplished.

In 1947 L. B. was named Director of the P.F.R.A. The scope of the Act has been widened and today we are becoming more and more conscious of the genuine

L. B. Thomson in the academic procession (extreme left) —Kensit Studio

necessity of soil and water and forest conservation. Large irrigation projects under the direction of the P.F.R.A. are under construction and still larger are receiving active study and we in agriculture know that this is L. B.'s biggest and most important job.

His contribution to Canada's war effort resulted in his receiving the Order of the British Empire in 1945.

He was President of the Agricultural Institute of Canada in 1945 and was made a Fellow of this Society in 1946.

Mr. Chancellor, these are but a few of Mr. Thomson's contacts and contributions and it is indeed a very real pleasure to present him to you.

* * * * *

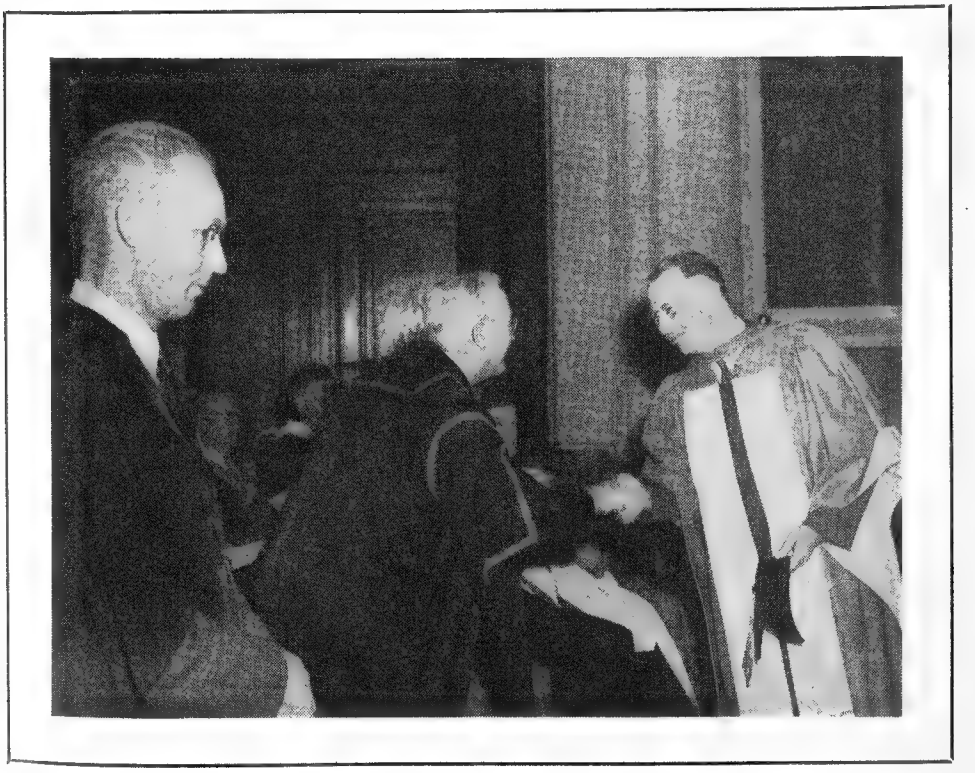
PRESENTATION OF JAMES FOWLER

By Dr. W. H. Swift

Eminent Chancellor:

With much pleasure I present to you that you may confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws an educationist who is well known to you, Mr. James Fowler, Principal of the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary.

James Fowler at convocation —Kensit Studio



Mr. Fowler is a Scot, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, which institution saw fit to grant him a Bachelor of Science and a Master of Arts degree, his specialties being physics and chemistry. These degrees were suitably ornamented with medals and scholarships.

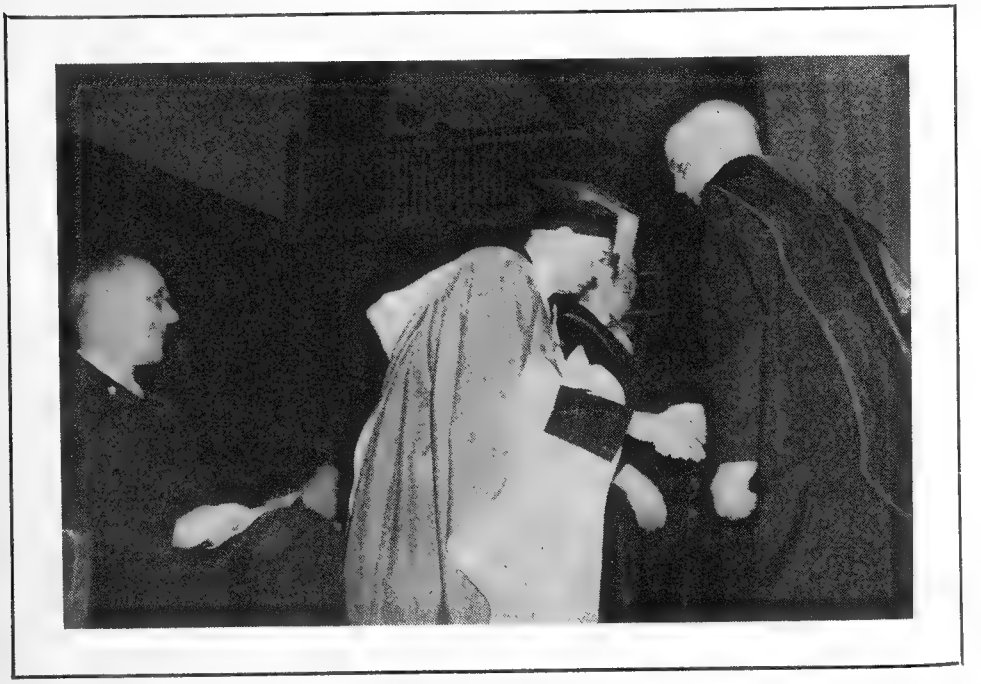
Trained also as a teacher in Scotland, Mr. Fowler departed from his native land after three years' teaching, to throw in his lot with the young Province of Alberta. He has served in a teaching capacity at the Olds School of Agriculture, Crescent Heights School, Calgary, the Institute of Technology and Art, and the summer school of the Department of Education. A successful teacher, he has also been charged with administrative responsibility, serving in turn as an inspector of schools, vice-principal of the Institute of Technology and Art and since 1941 as its principal. He has also served as director of the Calgary Summer School of the Department of Education.

A recital of Mr. Fowler's accomplishments in the field of education fails to reveal the greatest of his qualities, namely a warmth of personality which has won him the admiration and respect of the many classes of students which have passed through his hands, and the co-operation and loyalty of his staff.

In addition to being a respected educationist Mr. Fowler has made himself favorably known as a citizen, serving on many boards and committees in the City of Calgary, including offices in Knox United Church and the presidency of the Rotary Club. He is also a member of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

For the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, I present Mr. James Fowler.

Dr. J. A. Allan at convocation —Kensit Studio

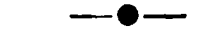


PRESENTATION OF DR. ALLAN

By Dr. R. Newton

Eminent Chancellor:

I have the honour to present to you Dr. John Andrew Allan, our Professor of Geology for thirty-seven years, who has served the University and Province of Alberta with great distinction during that long period, and has now been appointed by the Board of Governors to be Professor Emeritus of Geology.



The Canadian Federation of University Women

Travelling Scholarship

$1,500

This scholarship is open to any woman holding a degree from a Canadian University who is not more than 35 years of age at the time of award and whose domicile is in Canada, although she may be studying elsewhere at the date of application. The award is based on evidence of character, intellectual achievement, and promise. Preference will be given to candidates who have completed one or more years of graduate study and who have a definite course of study or research in view The general policy will be to grant the scholarship alternately to students engaged in scientific research and to those engaged in research in the humanities

All communications with regard to this scholarship are to be addressed to the Convener of the Scholarship Committee.

Professor Doris B Saunders
The Department of English
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Applications will be received until February 1, 1950.

Have you sent in your contribution to the Alumni Furnishing Fund, Students' Union Building?

Trail Blazers

Guy R. Lyle

"To run a library in such a way as to make the building and its books as pleasant and useful as possible"—that is how Guy Lyle sums up the aims which he has carried into his career as a highly successful director of college libraries and an authority on library science.

Guy Lyle's parents came to Canada as members of the famous Barr Colony at Lloydminster, and there he himself was born. After the first World War,

the family moved to Edmonton and Guy continued his education at Strathcona High School and later at the University. His interest in libraries probably dates from this period, for he tells us:

> E. L. Hill, a distinguished pioneer librarian of Edmonton, gave me a job in the South Side Branch of the Edmonton Public Library, where I displayed a taste for Dell, Sax Rohmer, and Hope, and fell in love with the gracious ladies who staffed the library. They (the ladies) were a grand lot and I shall always feel indebted to them for many things besides an interest in libraries. I was an average student at the university, but Professor Alexander's courses made a terrific impression even though, I am sure, he was not aware of my presence in the class. I did a little better at tennis and may have made an "A" for lack of opposition one year.

The remark that he was an "average" student may be interpreted in the light of the fact that he graduated with a B.A. degree at nineteen. We also understand that his tennis triumphs once took him as far as an inter-varsity match at Saskatoon.

After graduation he went to Columbia School of Library Science where he obtained his B.S. in Library Science in 1929 and his M.S. in 1932. During this time he was working as Supervisor of Stacks and Assistant in the reading room at the New York Public Library. Later he did much to organize the library at progressive Antioch College, in Yellow Springs, Ohio. From Antioch he went to the University of Illinois as Associate Professor of Library Science. He spent a number of years as Librarian of Women's College, University of North Carolina. In the year 1942-3 he obtained leave to return to the University of Illinois as visiting professor of Library Science. During these years he spent his summer lecturing in the library schools of various universities. It was in 1944 that he took up his present position as director of libraries at Louisiana State University.

Besides his work at Louisiana State, Guy Lyle is an influential member of the A.L.A., having served on the editorial committee, and the serials committee; as chairman of the College Library Advisory Board and chairman of the A.C.R.L. Publications Committee. He has also been president of the North Carolina Library Association and chairman of the Louisiana Library Association, College and Reference Section. He is a member of the American Association of University Professors and of the Association of Research Library Holdings. He is also on a number of committees at Louisiana State. He is author of at least three books on library science: "College Library Publicity," "Classified List of Periodicals for the College Library," and "Administration of the College Library." He is also joint compiler of reports on surveys of the college libraries of Georgia and Florida.

He is married and has four children. His mother, sister and brother live in Edmonton, but he is apparently content to remain among the live oaks and magnolias. "I get back," he remarks, "once every twenty years but send hundreds of tourists to Jasper Park each year."

Whiskeyjack . . .

ALMA PROAVIA

The University has become a great grandmother.

As these things are reckoned by the children of men, the University has been in existence little more than a generation, a third of a century. In that time it has become to thousands an *alma mater.*

The phrase, *alma mater,* is not our own. It comes down to us from generation upon generation of students in ancient times when Latin was a living and international language, the language of science and philosophy and religion and the arts, the language which created an instant bond between Italian and Englishman and Spaniard, between men of every race and breed, and emphasized the common ground they stood upon. It is a phrase which has won universal acceptance; wherever colleges and universities exist, it is used to express the relationship of the institution to the student. We may believe that such a phrase, hallowed by centuries of universal usage, was not originally chosen in a light, idle, or hasty mood. How should it be translated?

The word *mater* offers no trouble, for it means simply mother—and the ideas we express in the words mother

and motherhood are common to all languages and peoples. A robust faith in the future of man could find much comfort in the fact that there is so much in common to the people of Russia, the United States, India, Africa, and China: to all of them the ideas we entangle in the word mother are equally meaningful.

It is not so easy to find an equivalent for *alma.* It derives from the verb *alo, alare,* which means, to sustain, nourish, or cherish; it is therefore very aptly associated with *mater.* As a mother cherishes, nourishes, cares for her children, so the University is the giver and sustainer of life, of intellectual and spiritual life, to her students. To them she is fitly known as *alma mater.* But in that word *alma* there is a complex association as untranslateable as the English word *home.* It certainly means *sweet* and *dear* and *indulgent,* as well as *cherishing* and *nourishing,* but there is also a sense of holiness about it, for the men who selected the word used it also to sing the praise of the Virgin in that beautiful hymn whose age is numbered in a thousand years, "Alma redemptoris mater"—"Sweet Mother of Our Salvation."

If the phrase, *alma mater,* was not lightly chosen in that deep backward and abysm of time when universities were first established, it ought not to be used idly by us, but with full realization of its meaning.

We may nevertheless toy a little in a lighter moment and be no worse for the amusement. The fact that the University is a strange creature: at the age of forty-three she might well be many times a mother. To be a grandmother, she must urge the clock a little. Yet almost any instructor who was on our campus in the twenties—and there are not a few who have given us more than twenty years of their lives—can list at least one or two students whose fathers or mothers passed through his classes before they were born. The strangeness of it is that the University can be and is both mother and grandmother to the same student! But here is a letter, signed by Lieut. Col. Eric W. Cormack:

> "This donation (to the Friends) is something of a family celebration, as our elder boy Douglas graduates this year (1949) in Honors Physics. We believe he may be the first third generation graduate of the U of A, as his grandfather (Ernest Villy, B.Sc. (Arts), '25) and both his parents are U of A graduates."

If in forty-three years, the University must speed the clock to become a grandmother, it must be phenomenal to become in that time a great grandmother. But, wonder of wonders, she is actually mother, grandmother, and great grandmother to the same graduate; and Douglas Villy, B.Sc. '49, can call her *alma mater, alma avia,* and *alma proavia!* But, as if this mess of incest were not bad enough, everybody who was here in the early twenties will remember that there were *two* Villy girls, Barbara (B.A., '24; now Mrs. Eric W. Cormack) and Margaret (B.A., '22; now Mrs. C. Leonard Huskins), both excellent students, both charming and easily remembered: the University is therefore the great aunt of Douglas Villy! She is his *alma promatertera.* And Douglas is the "eldest" son of Colonel Cormack and Barbara Villy—if a younger brother comes along, the University will be his

aunt as well as his great aunt. He will then be able to sing songs in praise of his *alma mater, avia, proavia, matertera, et promatertera!*

But consider the dreadful case of Barbara Villy. It was bad enough that her *alma mater* should also be the mother of her father, her sister, and her husband—but now it is the mother of her son!

* * * *

We are happy to acknowledge a donation of $50.00 to the Post-Graduate Fund in Dentistry, from Dr. S. C. Hodgson, D.D.S. '31.

* * * *

NEW FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY

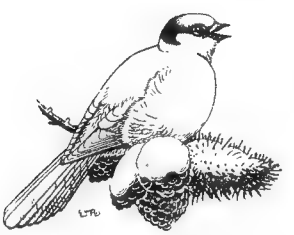
(August-November, 1949)

Eric C. Ansley, 9108 116 Street, Edmonton.

Dr. James Fowler, Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary.

* * * *

N.B.—Friends of the University are those who subscribe five dollars a year or more to provide scholarships and research facilities, extras, for the University. They receive *The New Trail* without further subscription.—Ed.



the chipmunk

Chipmunk regrets to report that Dr. John Allan, Professor of Geology at the University of Alberta for nearly forty years, retired at the end of August

Dr Allan was appointed to the post of Professor of Geology in 1912, one of that early group of men who were responsible for laying the foundations of the University and instructing the earliest classes of students when facilities for instruction were very inadequate according to today's standards.

Professor Allan was born in Aubrey, Quebec, and received the degree of B.A and M.Sc. from McGill University He went from there to a teaching fellowship at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1912. He has been for many years a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and was at one time Chairman of the Geology Section of the Society.

One of Dr. Allan's greatest contributions to the University, apart from his teaching, was the building up of a large collection of minerals and fossils; thus he made the geological museum at the University of Alberta the best in Western Canada.

Always an active member of scientific organizations, Dr. Allan has long been a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a past president of that organization. He was also a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and of the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta of which he was president in 1930. Active in the Research Council of Alberta since its formation in 1919, Dr. Allan was responsible for the establishment of the Alberta Geological Survey. Dr. Allan's own special field of research has been the mapping of coal fields of Alberta together with general studies in geology throughout the province and in the Rocky Mountains He has contributed over a hundred scientific papers to the literature on these subjects. In recognition of his long service and great contribution to the study of this field, the Geographic Boards of Canada and of Alberta last year gave Dr. Allan's name to a mountain in the Banff area.

Dr. Allan has been appointed Professor Emeritus of Geology. To help meet staff needs, he will continue to teach one course this session. His successor as senior professor of geology will be Dr P. S. Warren, who has been a member of the department since 1920, and is widely known for his study of the geology of Alberta and Western Canada. Dr. Warren took up his new duties on August 31st.

Several other interesting appointments and promotions have been made this autumn.

Mr. H G. Glyde was promoted from Associate Professor of Art to Professor of Fine Arts. Educated in England, he attended the Royal College of Arts on an Exhibition scholarship, and was awarded the degree of A R C.A. with distinction After five years' teaching in art schools in England, he came to Calgary in 1936 to be head of the Art Department of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, and he has also been associated with the Art Division of the Banff School of Fine Arts since then. In 1946 he joined the University staff as the first instructor in art in the newly organized Department of Fine Arts. He is now the senior professor in that Department.

Dr. R D. Stuart, of Glasgow, has accepted the post of Professor of Bacteriology and will take up his duties here as soon as possible, probably in January, 1950. His medical education was obtained at Aberdeen University,

where he received the degree of M.B., Ch.B. After graduation he served as Surgeon-Lieutenant in the Royal Navy for four years and then for 18 months in the Infectious Disease Hospital in Aberdeen, during this period completing requirements for the Diploma in Public Health and also carrying on a special investigation into the serology of streptococcal diseases, for which he was granted the degree of M.D. "with commendation" by Aberdeen University. Throughout his career he has continued research, particularly in the field of leptospiral infection, for which he obtained the degree of D.Sc. from Aberdeen University in 1943. To date he has published twenty-three scientific papers. He is a member of many learned societies and scientific committees in Great Britain, and this year was appointed a Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. He has had over ten years' experience teaching bacteriology in the Universities of Leeds, Durham, and Glasgow, and has recently returned to academic work after serving as City Bacteriologist of Glasgow for almost four years, including part of the war period. At present he is Head of the Bacteriology Department of the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, one of the largest teaching hospitals in Britain.

Several appointments to fill vacancies for the session just beginning have been made.

Mr. Howard B. Barnett is teaching music in the Calgary Branch of the Faculty of Education. An Associate of the Royal Conservatory of Toronto, he holds teaching and music specialist certificates in British Columbia, and has taught for two years in the elementary schools of that province. After four years' war service with the Navy, he took the Honour Course in Music at the University of Toronto, receiving the B A. degree this June.

Dr. K. A. McMurchy, a graduate of the University of Alberta, is now Lecturer in Operative Dentistry. During the past session he was a part-time instructor in the University, but will now give full-time service.

Dr. Stewart Clare has been appointed Lecturer in Zoology. A graduate of the University of Kansas City and Iowa State College, he has recently been awarded the Ph.D. degree by the University of Chicago. For the past two years he has been working on a research problem in the Biology Department of the University of Kansas City.

Mr. John A. Sawyer replaces Mr. E. J Hanson as Lecturer in Political Economy while the latter is on leave of absence to continue graduate studies. Mr. Sawyer is a graduate of the University of Toronto, serving as a teaching assistant there while completing requirements for the M.A. degree For the past year he has been studying advanced economics at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Henri A Jordan has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics He obtained his early education in Belgium, and after graduating from the University of Frankfurt, spent a year as research student at Edinburgh University, where he held a Newton Studentship. He has taught at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland and at several universities in the United States For the past two years he has been an associate professor at Colby College in Waterville, Maine.

Miss Violet O Katainen has been appointed Lecturer in Household Economics A graduate of the University of British Columbia, she has just received the Master of Science degree from Michigan State College.

Dr. Orest Starchuk, who has recently come to Canada, is teaching Russian in the Department of Modern Languages He has been a member of the faculty of the University of Chernowitz in Roumania, and holds a Doctor of Laws degree.

Mr A. Roshko, who was an instructor in 1945-46, has returned this year as a Sessional Lecturer in Civil Engineering. He graduated from the University of Alberta in 1945, receiving the degree in Engineering Physics with high distinction. Since leaving this University he has attended the California Institute of Technology, where he was awarded the M Sc degree in aeronautics in 1947 and since then has been continuing advanced study while carrying on part-time teaching duties

Dr Donald Quon is a Special Lecturer in Chemical Engineering. An M Sc. graduate of the University of Alberta, he has recently completed his D Sc. degree at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Several sessional instructors and demonstrators, all recent graduates of the University of Alberta, have joined the staff of the Faculty of Engineering: Messrs. H. D. Archibald, D. A. Bernard, J. F. Hunt, N. L. Reid, B. C. Van Hees, and A. R. Walker, in the Department of

Civil Engineering; and Mr. I. C. Edwards in the Department of Mining.

In the Faculty of Medicine several part-time appointments have been made: Dr. W. Bramley-Moore, Lecturer in Medical Economics; Dr M M. Cantor, Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. C H W. Weinlos, Dr. J. E Musgrove, and Dr T S. Wilson, Instructors in Clinical Surgery, Dr B M. Wheeler and Dr. M K Young, Sessional Demonstrators in Medicine

Two staff members have recently resigned. Mr C. S Burchill, Assistant Professor of History, has accepted a post at Canadian Services College, Royal Roads, B C. Miss Frances Cowan, Library Assistant, will join the staff of the public library in Leamington, Ontario.

In recognition of his thirty years' service to the University, Dr M. E. Hall was appointed Honorary Associate Professor of Pathology on his retirement from the medical staff on August 31 this year.

When we were attending university the pharmacy "lab" was unobtrusively located on the third floor of the Arts building, and made its presence known much as did the dead Polonius in **Hamlet**—you might "nose" it as you went up the stairs. Now elaborate new facilities have been completed on the third floor of the Medical Building and were recently opened in ceremonies conducted by prominent university and government officials

The new "lab" has an ultra-modern dispensary, equipped with thirty-six individual dispensing units. Each is neon-lighted and equipped with testing chemicals, crucibles and torsion balance scales required for laboratory research There are two special "assignment" rooms, designed for advanced research, and equipped with instruments so fine as to be able to "weigh a pencil mark" Also included in the pharmacy department's new quarters are a large reference library, a full-size replica of a modern drug store, complete with display windows, counters and show cases, and a manufacturing "lab" where large, electrically-operated units mix, pulverize and turn out the "pills" for study by the future druggists

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Another new laboratory, opened August 1st, is embarking on a campaign to cut down tooth decay in the province. Dentists may send in samples of a patient's saliva to be tested for evidence of the germ "lactobacillus", which, if present in large numbers, indicates that the patient is susceptible to tooth decay. Dr. H. R. MacLean, professor of operative dentistry, is in charge of the service, and the laboratory work is in charge of Miss Mary Louise Knoll, technician, who has recently taken a course in caries control at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The winter art courses, which proved so popular last year, have been greatly expanded. This has been made possible by additions to the Fine Arts Department, and by the opening of the new Painting Division Three modern studios and a lecture room have recently been completed and courses in such subjects as portrait painting, composition, water color painting, still life and art anatomy are being offered. Instructors are J. B. Taylor, A.O.A.C , A A.S A., lecturer in art of the Art Division, M. W. MacDonald, A.A S A , director of art for Edmonton city schools, Janet Middleton, instructor at the Banff School of Fine Arts, Gwytha Evans, graduate of Canterbury University College of Art, New Zealand, and Dr. William Rowan. The classes are under the direction of Professor H G Glyde.

A short course in Extension Methods and Techniques was held at the Banff School of Fine Arts on October 3rd and 4th. Arranged for the benefit of university extension workers, district agriculturists, home economists, field men of commercial companies and others, the course included such topics as community psychology, principles of extension work, principles of group discussion, economic and social development of the Canadian West, public speaking, office management and business administration, use of visual aids in education, and other related subjects

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A series of evening lectures in accounting subjects is being given in co-operation with the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants of Alberta for the benefit of candidates for the degree of Registered Industrial Accountant. The courses are being given at Edmonton and Calgary and, in addition, correspondence courses are available for out-of-town students.

With the aid of co-ordinating activities on the campus, four musical organizations, the Music Club, the Mixed Chorus, the Symphony Orchestra and the Ballet Club, have been grouped under the University Musical Association. The Music Club will continue, as in the past, to sponsor student musicians in a series of monthly concerts; the Mixed Chorus and the Symphony Orchestra will each present one series of concerts and the Ballet Club plans to present a program of one or two ballets during the winter season. It will also give dancing classes to members.

Homecoming—Eric Cormack talks things over with Dr. Faust Gowda and Alex Charnetski

» » Alumni Notes « «

'16

Norman Priestley of Calgary is general manager of the United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Ltd., a position he has held since 1940.

'17

Jean Stuart Witty, who has a letter shop in Long Beach, makes a point of visiting Canada frequently. In fact, she and her husband have built a house near White Rock, B C. When they are holidaying here, they can be contacted at· Corner North Bluff and Olympic, R R No 1, White Rock.

'20

Clarence Tookey is actuarial vice-president of the Occidental Life Insurance Company at La Canada, California.

From Buffalo, N Y, we hear news that **Fred Batson** has been elected president of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers Fred is executive vice-president of the Kittinger Company of Buffalo.

'21

Mrs. A. M. Sutherland (nee **Kathleen Terrill)** tells us that she and her husband are now enjoying life on a fruit ranch in the Okanagan at Kaleden, B C.

Ernest H. Buckingham has been district agriculturist at Vermilion since 1942.

'24

Margaret Stanford's address is 3621 Marine Drive, Hollyburn, B C

Bob Karran writes from Penticton, B C where he has his law practice, plus an insurance adjusting service

It has been announced that **Betty Mitchell,** who has been connected with amateur theatricals for several years, has been named a governor of the Dominion Drama Festival

'26

Rev. Fred Antrobus is pastor of the Baptist Church in Prince Rupert, B C.

Edward L. Jones, superintendent of the zinc electrolytic and melting plants at the "Con" Mine at Trail, is an enthusiastic curler. He is now president of the B C. curling association.

Rev. Kenneth H. Prior, principal of the Rural Training Centre at Asaba, Nigeria, Africa, is a very busy man indeed. He tells us that the rural activities staff is gradually being built up, and at the present time there are four agriculture graduates, a doctor, a domestic science teacher and a builder, but more are needed—especially "ag" men.

'27

Associate professor of oral surgery at McGill, **Dr. J. W. Gerrie** also practises plastic surgery in Montreal Mrs. Gerrie is the former **Mona Tredway.**

'28

An honorary fellowship in the American College of Dentists has been conferred on **Dr. H. R. MacLean,** professor of operative dentistry at the U of A.

'29

John Hango is now employed with the Quebec Hydro Commission, 107 Craig Street West, Montreal.

'30

George V. Haythorne has received his doctor's degree in economics from Harvard University, and is presently director of the research and statistics division, department of labor in Ottawa A year ago he was awarded a Guggenheim memorial fellowship.

Dr. Stobie, the former **Peggy Roseborough,** is assistant professor of English at the University of Manitoba.

Dr. and Mrs. Sperry Fraser have returned to their home in Edmonton at 11118 83 Avenue For the past year they have been in San Francisco, where Dr Fraser took a post-graduate course in dentistry at the University of California

'32

Mrs. William Rea (nee **Marjorie Foster)** writes from 227 2nd Street, New Westminster, B.C. Her husband owns and manages radio station CKNW at the coast.

Dr. H. H. Stephens is on the staff of the Central Alberta Sanitorium. He and his family, which includes three daughters (nine, seven and four years of age), live at 3220 7 Street West

In Calgary. Mrs. Stephens is the former **Inez Gilker** of Vancouver.

'33

W. J. Robson is superintendent of buildings and grounds at the University of Saskatchewan.

Since 1942, **Dr. J. L. Bolton** has been on the staff of the Dominion Forage Crops Laboratory in Saskatoon. Dr. Bolton is married and has three children—two boys and a girl.

Alison Grant, now **Mrs. Bruce Chown,** lives in Winnipeg at 147 Eastgate.

Dr. James A. Fraser was a recent Edmonton visitor. Dr. Fraser, who taught in Edmonton schools for several years, is at present head of the science department at State Teachers' College, Troy, Alabama.

'34

For the past two years, **William Odynski** has been the senior soil surveyor with the Research Council of Alberta.

John L. Pidoux tells us that he and his wife and three children live at 68 Wolseley Avenue, Montreal West. John is connected with the Dominion Bridge Company Limited of Lachine

'35

Jean Anderson is meteorological assistant in the Department of Transport Weather Office at the Edmonton airport.

John R. B. Jones has been appointed director of works and accommodation at army headquarters, Ottawa, and will assume duties in December. He is presently on course at Canadian Army Staff College in Kingston.

Robert E. Byron was awarded the degree of master of arts from the University of Minnesota this past summer.

Dr. Ralph E. Carlyle is now with the Monsanto Chemical Company of St. Louis, Missouri

'36

Mrs. Gordon Frisby (nee **Alice Svarich**) was fatally injured in a car accident last September in Regina.

Dr. Nick Nikolaiczuk, who has been teaching poultry husbandry at Macdonald College during the past year, has been promoted to associate professor.

Jack Wilson received the degree of doctor of education from Stanford. He has taken a position on the faculty of the San Francisco State College.

Agnes Hutchison, who has been on the staff of Mount Royal College, Calgary, is teaching at the high school in Forest, Ontario, this year.

Alan Bell has advised us that he has been transferred from his office in Montreal to St John, N.B., where he and his wife and small daughter (born June 28) are enjoying life very much.

C. R. Ure is in charge of fruit research at the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden, Manitoba.

Manager of power apparatus sales for Northern Electric Company of Vancouver, **Charles C. Simpson,** lives at No 2069 Waverley Ave, New Westminster, B.C.

'38

Margaret Dunham, who received the degree of M.Sc. in Public Health Nutrition from Western Reserve University, is the nutritionist with the State Board of Health, La Porte, Indiana

Dr. L. A. Quirk is in London, England, and can be contacted at 42-46 Weymouth St, Marylebourne.

Dr. Douglas R. Crosby is also in England A student at Oxford, his address is Innisfree, Woodstock Road, Yarnton, Oxfordshire

A former resident of Victoria, **Dr. Ellis East** has moved to Winnipeg where he is on the staff of the General Hospital.

Jack Sylvester of Montreal has advised us that **Art Thompson** '37 has recently moved from Winnipeg to Montreal, where he is apparatus salesman with Canadian General Electric

Andrew MacCullie has made a change also Andrew left his business at Tofield, Alberta, and is now a revenue property investor at Vancouver.

'39

A late summer wedding was that of **Lilley Berg** to A J. Hamula. Mr and Mrs Hamula are making their home at Strathmore

Marjorie LePage (nee **Smith**), of Madison, Wisconsin, visited the office late in August Her husband, **Dr. G. A. LePage,** is doing cancer research at the University of Wisconsin.

Since December of 1948, **Dr. Walter L. Dunkley** has been with the Division of Dairy Industry, University of California, at Davis

Jean Wallbridge and **Mary Louise Imrie** have been on an extensive tour of South America. Primarily a pleasure trip, the journey

served also as an opportunity to study South American architecture.

'40

Born to **Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Bell** on September 5, daughter.

Brockville, Ontario, was the scene of the wedding, on October 29, of Maude Armstrong to **Dr. Alexander A. Robertson.** They will be at home at 7520 Outremont Avenue, Montreal.

Dr. D. T. Oviatt, former supervisor of the teaching service bureau, Department of Education, has accepted a position with the Washington State College at Pullman, Washington.

Loren W. Morris is travelling out of Saskatoon for the Rexall Drug Company and lives at 1101 12th Street.

Frances Buckles is a nurse in the Mission Hospital at Neemuch, Madhya, Bharat, Central India. She has served as a missionary nurse in India for seven years

Fred A. McKinnon, who is employed by Royalite Oil Company Ltd, Calgary, is in charge of exploration for gas and oil.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Bell, who have been married for a year and a half, have their own drug store in Winnipeg. Leon is a musician in the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra.

A. L. Doucette has received the degree of doctor of education from Stanford University. Dr Doucette is director of the faculty of education, Calgary branch.

'41

Jean Moore is at present executive director of the YWCA at Port Arthur, Ontario. Jean received the degree of master of social work from U.B C. this year

The new home of **Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd A. McLeod** is at 76 Ivy Avenue, Ottawa. In May of this year, his brother, **William S. McLeod** '39 moved from Montreal to Ottawa, where he too has bought a house. Bill is insecticide specialist, Division of Entomology, Science Service.

Rev. H. M. Wingfield has recently moved from Edson, Alberta, to Queen Charlotte City, B C.

Dr. Archie F. Bishop and his bride, the former **Jessie Ross,** are residing in High River. Dr. Bishop graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College in May, 1948.

A summer wedding of interest to university circles was that of **Christine Van Der Mark** and **Thomas Frank Wise.** Mrs. Wise is an instructor in the English department and Mr. Wise a lecturer in political economy.

Cecil W. Robson, former member of the RCMP, was recently admitted to the Alberta bar.

September 17 was the wedding day of **Leslie Wedman** and **Marguerite White** of Vancouver. Les is on the staff of the "Province" in that city.

Warren M. Henker, formerly of Bogota, Colombia, is now with Imperial Oil Limited at Devon, Alberta.

Emil Anderson has been teaching horticulture at the University of Manitoba since 1944. His son, Neil Emil, is almost a year old now.

On October 1, **Claudia Barker** '42, recently of Montreal, was married to **Ian Bain** '41. Ian is now studying for his Ph.D. at Toronto Unisity, and they will be "at home" at 33 Snowdon Avenue, Toronto.

'42

Elinor M. Hamilton, who is with the National Research Laboratories in Ottawa, conducts taste tests for the food investigations group.

Charles Walkof is in charge of vegetable research at the Experimental Farm at Morden, Manitoba.

Born to **Dr. and Mrs. Frank Cleall** on August 25, a daughter.

In a letter to Geoff Taylor, **Ronald Jeffels,** who is attending Cambridge University, says he and his wife are enjoying life in Cambridge to the full. "I have seen a few graduates of Alberta over here—**Ernie Gander,** who finished his degree in economics at Cambridge this year, **Marguerite Primeau** and **Dale Thomson** in Paris." Ron will be returning next July.

Marion E. Murray is with the Red Deer Health Unit.

Dr. George D. Carson is now in Calgary, psychiatrist in charge of the Provincial Guidance Clinic there. Prior to this appointment, he was on the staff of the Children's centre in Detroit.

Dr. A. C. Blackwood and **Dr. J. M. Roxburgh** are both on the staff of the Prairie Regional Laboratory in Saskatoon.

An early November wedding was that of **Walter A. Anderson** and **Edith McLean.**

'43

L. H. Jacobs is the principal of the high school at Raymond, Alberta.

George Berge has assumed duties as comptroller of Waterloo Enterprises of Alberta George was formerly associated with Winspear Hamilton Anderson & Co of Edmonton

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hislop were Edmonton visitors from Colombia, where Mr. Hislop has been employed for the last two years in the engineering department of an oil refinery there

Mrs. T. F. Bishop (nee **Mary Chandler**) tells us that she has two daughters—aged two years and five months respectively The Bishop family live at Three Hills, Alberta.

Dr. R. U. Lemieux is the carbohydrate chemist with Prairie Regional Laboratory in Saskatoon.

Dr. George Balfour is in the fourth and final year of post graduate study at McGill

A. L. Shewfelt is head of the processing lab with the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden, Manitoba

Walter Gainer, who is at M I T, has been awarded a scholarship to enable him to carry on further research in industrial economics

Dr. S. J. Warshawski, who has had a general practice in Edmonton for the past three years, is now in Toronto on a post graduate course in ear, nose and throat

Dr. James G. Knudsen has recently been appointed assistant professor in the chemical and metallurgical engineering department of Oregon State College He recently completed work for his Ph D. degree at the University of Michigan.

A late October wedding of wide interest was that of **Dr. J. Winston Duggan** to Lorraine Smith Dr and Mrs. Duggan have left for New Orleans where the groom will continue post graduate studies at the University of Tulane

Mrs. Edgar Beer (nee **Helen Talbot**) reports that she and her husband and two children are living near Bethany, Ontario Before her marriage in 1946, Helen was instructor of nurses at the Peterborough Civic Hospital

'44

Robert A. Wilson is in the employ of Imperial Oil Ltd, producing department, and has taken up residence in Calgary at 1326 14 Ave. West.

A specialist in anaesthesia, **Dr. John F. McKeage** is practising medicine in Rockford, Illinois

The present address of **Mrs. George A. Longworth** (nee **Kathleen Anderson**) **is** 4255 W 12th Avenue, Vancouver

We thought we had "lost" **Marion Sutherland,** but she turned up in Calgary, and is doing visiting teacher work there Marion received her master of arts from Colombia in 1947

Dr. Donald S. Scott was awarded a Ph D degree in chemical engineering from the University of Illinois and has accepted a position with the chemical engineering department, U B C

On August 16 **Mona Daley** was married to **Verner Nyberg** of Amisk, Alberta

Bill Rowan has left Winnipeg for Fort William, where he is in the distributing department of Canadian General Electric

Mrs. Dorothy Byrn (nee **Ravenscroft**) expects to be working in Newfoundland for two years, but advises us that her "permanent" address is 1873 Esquimalt Ave, Hollyburn, West Vancouver.

'45

Donald J. Campbell has been appointed to the staff of the University of the Ozarks, Clarksville, Arkansas He will be director of pharmaceutical chemistry and will also be in charge of setting up a laboratory for carrying out research in radio-activity. Dr Campbell was married on August 23 to Ann Tresness of Tomahawk, Wisconsin, a Purdue co-ed

Mike Bevan has been with Canada Packers in Winnipeg for the past four years. Mike is married and has two children

David Miller, who is working with National Research Council at Ottawa, lives at 251 Sussex Street He expects to receive his Ph D in chemistry from McGill next spring

John G. Weeks recently obtained his M Sc from McGill.

Donald S. Harvie '45 and **Mary Soper** '44 were married on September 10 in Victoria They are now living at 1621 17 Ave N W, Calgary

Also recently married were **Howard H. Hall** to **Lorena Custead** of Calgary Their wedding date was September 24

Another fall wedding was that of **Ruth Podersky** to **Dr. Harold Samuels.** Dr and

Mrs. Samuels are living in Edmonton, where the groom has his practice.

Dr. Walter A. Trott has been awarded the Alberta Tuberculosis Association fellowship, and is presently conducting post graduate studies in tuberculosis at Central Alberta Sanatorium, Calgary

Arledge Hill is field superintendent of the Canadian Sugar Factories at Raymond, Alberta

'46

Anthony Thorn, who received his Ph D. degree at the University of Wisconsin, has accepted a position at the Prairie Regional Laboratory, Saskatoon

Another '46 graduate with P R L is **Dr. W. B. McConnell.**

Montreal will be the home of **Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cuyler.** John has just completed post graduate work at Harvard Mrs Cuyler, the former **Elizabeth Sharpe,** is a graduate of the University of Manitoba

Marion Finn is assistant dietitian at St Michael's College, Toronto

Dr. J. P. E. Kimmitt has his practice at Edson, Alberta

Gordon W. Herzog and **Joan Armstrong** were married on November 8 in St Stephen's College Chapel They will be living in Peterboro, Ontario

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Reid have established their new home in Edmonton Mrs Reid is the former **Kathleen Motherwell** of Saskatoon

Douglas Barnes is taking post graduate study in entomology at the University of Minnesota

'47

Leslie Chatten has been appointed a research chemist with the department of national health and welfare at Ottawa

Another Ottawa resident, **Mrs. Ivan Coram** (nee **Donalda Breckon)** advises us that her present address is Apt. 23, 350 Chapel Street

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Andrekson, who were married on October 27 in Edmonton, are making their home at Nanaimo, B C Mrs Andrekson is the former **M. Joan Weir.**

Lois Neilson is in Vancouver where she has taken a position in the Canadian Memorial Church as religious education director

R. S. Melnychuk has moved from Edson to Edmonton, and can be found at 10545 101 Street.

Eileen Macartney is now teaching in the George Washington High School, Indianapolis. Eileen is an exchange teacher, having taught at McDougall Commercial last year.

Doug Wordie has completed his studies at the University of California, and is now employed as a research chemist with the Texas Company at Beacon, New York.

Gordon McLean, a Winnipeg resident since 1947, is in the investments division of Great West Life.

Mrs. C. Connolly (nee **Lorna Wood)** is now living in Winnipeg. Her husband, a civil engineer, is a graduate from St Francis Xavier.

'48

Richard L. Gordon and **Mary Lowe** were married in Edmonton on September 10. They have sailed for England long since, where Dick, '48 Rhodes Scholar from the U of A, will continue his studies at Oxford University.

Karl Erdman, who received his M Sc. degree at fall convocation exercises here, is now at the University of British Columbia, studying for his doctorate

Ralph S. Nixon is an electrical engineer with Canadian Westinghouse Company in Hamilton, Ontario.

Norma A. Smith and **Alan T. Robertson** were recently married and are making their home in Toronto

Dr. John C. Staples is practising with the Parsons Clinic, Red Deer.

June L. McCutcheon has just moved from Victoria to Winnipeg, where she is dietitian at the King Edward Hospital

John Baker is working for Northern Electric Company in Montreal. His home address is: 10 Prince Edward Ave , Valois, Quebec

Robert Dingwall received his M.Sc degree from the University of Illinois He will continue work toward his doctorate there

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Corbett, who were recently married, are making their home at Sedgewick, where both are on the teaching staff Mrs Corbett is the former **Dorabelle Brooks.**

James D. Henderson is employed as a petroleum engineer for Imperial Oil Company Ltd. at Redwater, Alberta

C. G. Youngs, a Didsbury man, is in the oil seeds section of the Prairie Regional Laboratory in Saskatoon.

Dr. John R. Enman is practising medicine in the town of Taber, Alberta.

George McFarlane has been an Edmonton visitor from Toronto. George is a chemist in

the research laboratories, paint and varnish division, C.I.L.

In a late fall wedding **Joy Verge** became the bride of **John Baxter,** a graduate of the University of Manitoba. They will reside in Calgary at 314 7th Street N.W.

Rod McAlpine, who has been in Winnipeg with Great West Life for a year and one-half, expects to return to Edmonton soon.

Donald Lougheed's present address is 2627½ E. 7th St., Tulsa 4, Oklahoma.

'49

Cliff Bawden is vice-principal of the school at Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Making their home at Duparquet, Quebec, after their November wedding are **Mr. and Mrs. James E. Finlay.** Mrs. Finlay is the former **Joan Kilgour.**

Ralph M. Rookwood is in England where he expects to remain for two years. He is studying for his master's degree at the London University School of Commerce and Political Economy.

On the staff of the Vermilion School of Agriculture are: **E. V. Hamula,** instructor in dairying and poultry; **Lila Engberg,** head of cooking and nutrition; **Anne Puchalik** '48, dietitian. **Vance Molsberry** is instructor in field crops at the Olds Agricultural School.

September 17 was the wedding date of **Margaret E. Wagner** and **George Kernahan.** Mr. Kernahan is a graduate in mechanical engineering from the University of Manitoba.

James Denis is now working with the International Nickel Co. Ltd. of Copper Cliff, Ontario.

William D. Evans has been posted to the University of Alberta plant science department. A member of the Dominion Experimental Farm Services, Mr. Evans took a special course of instruction at the Morden experimental fruit station during the summer months.

Paul Somerville is working toward his Ph.D. in mathematical statistics in the Institute of Statistics at the University of North Carolina.

Doris Carver '48 and **William C. Jewitt** '49 were married in Calgary on October 1. They are making their home in Trail, B.C.

Homecoming—Alumni President, Barclay Pitfield, signs the book

Lorne Anderson is in Montreal where he is employed by R.C.A. Victor. His address is 4154 Marlowe Avenue.

Eileen Nelson '47 and **David Shouldice** '49 were married at St. Stephen's College Chapel in Edmonton on October 15. Eileen has been dietitian at the YWCA here.

Adrian Berry is at Hay River, managing Yellowknife Transportation Company's affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Mealing are at Oxford, England, where the former, a Rhodes scholar, will take a post-graduate course at Oriel College. Mrs. Mealing (nee **Doris Austin**) will teach at a private school for girls.

Bernard J. Bowlen, former president of the Students' Union, is secretary of the Alberta Co-Op. Union. He and Mrs. Bowlen (nee **Barbara Leard**) live at 9937 115 Street.

Joyce M. Greene has obtained a teaching fellowship at the University of Western Ontario for the 1949-50 term.

Norman Nelson is doing post graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, where he expects to remain another three years. His brother, **Gordon,** is a graduate student in agriculture at the U. of A.

Another fall wedding of interest, which was solemnized at Kerrobert, Saskatchewan, was that of **Mary Greer** and **R. S. Van Alstine.**

—KAY BENDIKSEN, Editor.

We are compelled to inform our readers that Miss Kay Bendiksen, for the past three years secretary to the secretary of the Alumni Association, is no more. She is now Mrs. J. M. Wampler, of Toronto. We did our best to dissuade her from taking the drastic step, but Kay could see no percentage in defying the persuasions of the winged god. So, we wish to introduce Miss Shirley Hushagen, who has taken over Kay's typewriter and the dozens of other tasks that seem to be always cropping up.—Ed.

~

Homecoming—Ron Stephens and Al Armstrong implore "Bill Bailey" to please come home

NEWS . . . . from the branches

At the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, held on October 4, President "Barc" Pitfield announced that he could and would visit the branches east of Edmonton. Whereupon, and on his suggestion, the Committee immediately authorized the Secretary-Treasurer to accompany him on this tour. And just like that one of my cherished dreams came true.

So we put our executive heads together and decided that we would undertake the trip with three aims in mind. (a) to strengthen the bonds of union between the branches and the general association, (b) to encourage the formation of branches where none existed, and (c) to interest the alumni in the Students' Union Building Furnishing Fund.

That much decided, we made a few feverish preparations, borrowed a lantern from the Department of Extension, had some shots of the campus put on slides and made out an itinerary. For my part, I invested in a new Stetson—not quite ten-gallon capacity, but just large enough to suggest the wide West—and boarded the train.

The first stop was at

Ottawa

Here, we were entertained at the home of the president of the Ottawa branch, Lieutenant-Commander Jack Dewis, and Mrs Dewis (the former Jean Forster). What the little Dewises, upstairs in their beds, thought of the party below, I cannot say as only one made any sort of appearance and that was a rather sleepy entry just as I was reaching for my hat

It was a most enthusiastic meeting President Jack had gathered together his executive members and as many other alumni as he could squeeze into his home. I did my little piece first, outlining briefly the growth of the Alumni Association and explaining some of the problems that arise from time to time in the central office. Then "Barc" took over and escorted the company on a personally conducted tour of the campus as it is today via the lantern and slide route. From that he went on to outline the business of raising funds to help furnish the new Students' Union Building, and in no time the Ottawa-Albertans (or should I say the Alberta-Ottawans) had machinery set up for a personal canvass of all graduates in and around their city. Naturally, Bill Pybus was chosen to steer the committee, and I was rather pleased to see my own son volunteer to act on the canvassing committee Perhaps I shouldn't mention this, but then again I am just an ordinary individual with, I fear, all the weaknesses of the flesh

It was a great joy to meet again so many old friends, and to see for ourselves that miles really do not make for distance The meeting at Ottawa was a fine send-off for our projected trip around the East, and both "Barc" and I felt, as we left for Montreal, that the Ottawa Branch would do its part in every way

Montreal

As there has been no active branch in Montreal for some years we have to thank Jack McAllister for organizing the splendid meeting we attended in this great city. After seeing how Jack organized everybody around him into as enthusiastic a committee as we have yet seen, we understood why he is one of the top-ranking officials in the Sun Life Assurance Company

Some time I should like to tell you about our tour of the wonderful Sun Life Assurance Building, but just now I am rather cramped for space and that will have to wait

Anyway, we were greeted by about sixty graduates who bore unmistakably upon them the good old mark of Alberta "Barc" and I went through the same routine as at Ottawa (neither one of us had as yet grown tired of the other's jokes) and we were given the feeling that the Montrealers liked our business and ourselves.

We were given assurance that the branch there would be revived, and indeed Jack Sylvester was appointed there and then chairman of the nominating committee. Then the Montrealers went to work on the Furnishing Fund business, and we have no doubt that there will be a good response from the Albertans located in Canada's metropolis So much then for aims (b) and (c), and as we visited old friends and new over coffee and cake any doubts we may have had about how these

graduates were feeling towards their Alma Mater were swiftly dissipated.

Toronto

So on we went to Toronto.

Here Fred Heath and his helpers rounded up a fine crowd at a luncheon meeting He had stiff opposition—a Homecoming, a ball game, a hockey game, and Katherine Cornell thrown in for good measure But the Albertans turned out in very encouraging numbers and lent most sympathetic ears to our greetings and messages Of course, we expected just such a reception from Toronto and we were not disappointed.

By this time "Barc" and I were beginning to think of interchanging our speeches, but on second thought decided to grin and bear with each other, and to continue to laugh at each other's sallies So everything went along as per schedule, and our response from Toronto was most encouraging

We ticked off aims (a), (b) and (c) and wrote "check" beside each one

Winnipeg

Then we turned our faces west again At Winnipeg, Moore's restaurant fed us a delicious dinner and a grand bunch of good fellows turned out to meet the "boss" and his "sidekick" The Winnipeg Branch, under the most able guidance of Dr Elwood Stringam, is full of life, and we give it as our considered opinion, its members are wonderful hosts We talked ourselves hoarse—well, dry, at any rate—and if there is a graduate of the University of Alberta in Winnipeg who isn't interested in what is going on at that institution, we didn't meet him

Here as at all the other places we visited we met the most cordial reception, and indeed our objectives, till then so carefully catalogued under headings (a), (b) and (c), just didn't seem to matter We were all one family, and we gathered the impression that it was a solidly united one

So we left Winnipeg with reluctance but with deep satisfaction for the next lap

Saskatoon

The next stop was at beautiful Saskatoon

Here Dr Spencer had been good enough to gather up most of the graduates living here for a good meeting in the periodical room of the University of Saskatchewan library We were a little surprised at hearing ourselves referred to as "The Brass", but when we noted the smile that accompanied the term we were not too embarassed, and indeed rather liked it.

Well, we told our stories. But we were modest—we had learned that the University of Saskatchewan Alumni Association is at this very moment undertaking a very ambitious programme, and we soon saw with our own eyes that the University of Alberta campus is not the only one that is making amazing strides. So as most of our graduates in Saskatoon are employed on this campus, we tempered our enthusiasm to the environment, and with satisfying results

We hope to be able to include very soon the Saskatchewan Branch in the list of branches in **The New Trail** and we were able to leave Saskatoon full of cake and coffee and assurance that The Furnishing Fund would be ably looked after.

That was the end of the trip proper, but it took days to gather up the loose ends, convey the greetings from this one to that one and to settle down to something like a normal sort of routine However, the transition was not too sudden, for I still had another small visit scheduled to a branch in Alberta.

Two Hills Division

On Sunday, November 6, this vigorous branch, which draws graduates from the territory extending from Willingdon to Derwent, gathered at Two Hills for an enthusiastic rally It was a glorious fall afternoon Mark the date, Albertans! The meeting took place in a splendid new school, not yet finished but giving promise of being at an early date one of the finest of the many new schools in Alberta

Well, on this occasion I had the opportunity to give "Barc's" speech as well as my own, and if I may judge by the response I didn't do such a bad job I am happy to report a vigorous renewal of interest in the Alumni Association and a keen enthusiasm for the Furnishing Fund. It was a most encouraging meeting, and I gathered the impression that Fred Hannochko and his associates in the Two Hills Division Branch are really interested in all that pertains to the University of Alberta

Of the feast that followed the meeting at the beautiful home of Mr and Mrs. Dick Geleta, I scarcely dare to write I hope no one

was watching my plate too closely. But the food was so good and the hosts so charming that I naturally wanted to show my appreciation. A short sing-song brought the afternoon and evening to a close, and with a good deal of reluctance my wife and I started out for home. We had to exercise a bit of firmness to get away, for I really believe these hospitable Two Hills people would have kept us there indefinitely.

~

Elaine Forbes and Neil McKernan, secretary and president respectively of the Edmonton Branch of the Alumni Association, smile over homecoming

DR. EGERTON L. POPE

The recent death of Dr. Egerton L. Pope marks the passing of one of Canada's foremost medical men.

Dr. Pope was an eminent member of the staff of the University of Alberta from 1926 to 1946 and latterly has been director of the provincial cancer clinic. He spent much of his free time in painting and several of his fine portraits are hung in the University buildings.

Dr. Pope will be greatly missed.

DR. W. FULTON GILLESPIE

The University suffered a great loss in the death, on December 3, of Dr. W. Fulton Gillespie.

Dr. Gillespie joined the staff of the University of Alberta in 1925 and since 1940 has been professor of surgery and director of surgical services. He has received many high honours in the course of his career, the most recent being his election in 1947 to the presidency of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

Dr. Gillespie will be long remembered as a great surgeon and teacher.

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Berry, William, Ph D (Chicago) '22
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Cornwall, James D , B A '28
Cosburn, Stephen S , B Sc (A) '38
Currie, A S , B Ed '47
Fraser, L D , B Sc (Ag) '39
Hendrikson, W L , B Educ '48
Hunter, Watson T , LL B '38
Jackson, E , B S A '26
Jackson, R R , B Sc (E) '44
Johnson, Mrs E R (nee Ellen Randle), B Educ '45
Johnston, Dr L W , M D '44
Lake, W G , B Sc (M) '38.
Mann, A W , Dip Phm '42
McEachern, Mrs A C , B A '35
Milner, Miss S S , B A '39.
Mooney, Mrs F P , B Sc (H Ec) '30
Morrison, Miss M C , B A '39.
Otto, Mrs T (nee Dorothy Steedman), B Sc (N) '44.
Pollette, A John, B A '43
Saunders, Malcolm D , B Sc.(M) '35
Skaptason, Dr Joseph B , Ph D (Cornell) '42
Smith, D M , B Sc (E) '43
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Junco hyemelis is the name of the jaunty little fellows perched on this issue of **The New Trail** They are forty-second cousins of the finches or at any rate belong to that rather prolific family

The juncos winter in the Middle States and in the breeding season are very common in Northern Alberta They are frequently seen in and around Edmonton Indeed, in the periods of the spring and fall migrations they may be seen here in thousands

Dr Rowan tells us that he did this illustration as a plate for his University of London Doctor of Science thesis If we may judge by the drawing, it is little wonder that the thesis was accepted

We learn, also, that, because these pert little chaps are so easily obtained, Dr Rowan used them in the initial stages of his now famous experiments in migration